FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 022

2 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Commentaries on U.S. Chemical Warfare Policy AA 1
U.S. Propaganda Booklet AA 1
Lyutiy on U.S. Deception AA 1
Borisov on Deployment AA 2
Serov on European Opposition AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Editorial Discusses Peace Movement [28 Jan] CC 1
Grigoryev Examines Poland, French Gas Contract [PRAVDA International Review 31 Jan] CC 2
Brutents Views Relations With Developing States CC 6
Shitikov on U.S. Threat to Peace in Europe CC 7
Levchenko on U.S. Policy at UN LOS Conferences CC 7
Shibayev Previews World Trade Union Congress CC 8
Kornilov Dwells on 'Facist' Past of Luns CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Goals of Reagan's Foreign Policy Examined [Aleksandrov] A 1
Reaction in U.S. to Haig-Gromyko Talks Related A 2
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Publishes Article on CIA Chief [Menshikov, 21 Jan] A 2
Turkish Consul General Killed in Los Angeles A 2

CHINA

U.S. Seen Outmaneuvering PRC Over Taiwan Issue [Agafonov in IZVESTIYA 24 Jan] B 1
PRC's Military Contacts With Japan Intensifying [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA] B 2
PRC Rejects SRV Peace Bids, Continues Hostility [Kharkov] B 2
Wave of Purges in PRC Proves Opposition Activity [Yakovlev] B 3
PRC Minority Unrest Due to Unfair Policies B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Participation in RIMPAC Criticized [Viktorov] C 1
Government-Level Cultural Ties Sought With Japan C 1
DPRK's Kim Il: U.S. Troops Block Reunification C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Crisis Laid to U.S.-PRC 'Bandits' [Ponomarev] D 1
BAKHTAR Hits PRC Rule of Muslims, Anti-DRA Acts D 1
Indian Press Reports Inundation by CIA Agents D 2
Meeting, Message Mark Indian Republic Day D 3
Moscow Meeting [PRAVDA 26 Jan] D 3
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message [PRAVDA 26 Jan] D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Price Rises, Gdansk 'Disorder' Reported F 1
Warsaw Militia Commander on Polish Underground F 1
[Maj Gen Cwiek to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]
U.S. Polish Policy Linked With Disarmament F 2
[PRAVDA]
Total Failure of U.S. TV Show on Poland Noted F 3
Petko Report F 3
Kornilov on TV Show [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA] F 3
Agayants Commentary F 4
Pakhomov Dispatch [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] F 4
U.S. 'Hypocrisy' Over Poland Criticized F 5
[Lomeyko in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 20 Jan]
TASS Cites Warsaw Paper on U.S. 'Propaganda' F 6
[Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA]
Polish Reports on Current Tasks Cited F 7
Polish Parliamentarians Protest U.S. Propaganda F 8
Polish Sejm Deputy Interviewed on U.S. Sanctions [Labutin] F 9
GDR, USSR Sign Trade Exchange Protocol [ADN] F 9
Soviet-GDR Antarctic Expedition Sails From Riga F 10
[Vostrukhov in IZVESTIYA 26 Jan]
Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister on 1982 Protocol F 10
Problems of Yugoslavs Working Abroad Assessed [IZVESTIYA] F 11
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Cited on East-West Ties F 12
[PRAVDA 26 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Chernenko Departs Moscow for PCF Congress G 1
M[illegible]atoy on Communist Participation in Government G 1
French Approval of Soviet Gas Deal Cited G 1
[PRAVDA 26 Jan]
RIZOSPASTIS Publishes CPSU-KKE Communique G 2
[Athens, 31 Jan]
First 100 Days of Greek Socialist Government G 3
Papandreou's Antinuclear Proposal G 4
Greece Gives 'Worthy Reply' to U.S. 'Impudence' [Fokin] G 5
Proceedings of Austrian CP Congress Reported G 5
Portuguese CP Plenum Resolution Reported G 6
CPSU Press Delegation Ends Visit to Netherlands G 7
[PRAVDA 26 Jan]
Swiss TV Film Slanders Uzbekistan, Achievements G 7
[Serov in IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]
Swiss Ambassador Hohl Leaves Moscow 20 Jan G 8
[IZVESTIYA 22 Jan]
Increased Swedish Exports to E. Bloc Noted G 8
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Jan]
PRAVDA: U.S. Exerting Pressure on Sweden G 8
PRAVDA Details Koivisto Election Victory [27 Jan] G 9
U.S. Seeks Military Cooperation With Ankara G 9
USSR-UK Automation Working Group Meets G 9
[IZVESTIYA 24 Jan]
Kharlanov Sees COCOM Deliberations as Futile G 10
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]
Briefs: Navigation Agreements With Finland G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

CIA Overtures to Bani-Sadr Typical U.S. Strategy [Ivanov] H 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Examines Iran-Iraq Conflict [Pustov, 24 Jan] H 1
Technical Cooperation Beneficial for Iran H 4
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Hope for Change in Egypt [Borisov, 13 Jan] H 5
Libya Hands USSR Document on CBW Convention [IZVESTIYA 21 Jan] H 5
Brezhnev Cables Algerian Leader on Rail Accident H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Latin America Institute's Volskiy Interviewed [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Jan] K 1
Reagan's State of Union Address is Anti-Cuban [Rostovtsev] K 3
Book on CIA Subversion Against Cuba Cited K 3
Continuing U.S. Support for Salvadoran Junta K 4
Ponomarev Scores U.S. Aid to El Salvador K 4
Proceedings of Peruvian CP Congress Reported K 5
Del Prado Report to Congress K 5
Further Reportage K 6
End of Jamaican Party Congress Reported [PRAVDA 22 Dec] K 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP Says Brezhnev 'Fatigued' After Suslov Death R 1
Comparisons of Stories on Suslov's Death R 1
Announcement, Obituary [PRAVDA 27 Jan] R 1
Obituary, Cause of Death [PRAVDA 27 Jan] R 1
Lying-In-State, Honor Guard [PRAVDA 28 Jan] R 1
Scientist Victor Glushkov Dead After Illness R 3
Paper Reports 22 Jan Funeral of KGB's Tsvigun [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jan] R 3
Takyas Denies VOA Report of Strike in Tallinn R 4
Andreyev Comments on Baptist Splinter Group [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Jan] R 4
Shchelokov Speaks on Plans Against Speculators R 7
Shevardnadze at Georgian Journalists Congress [PRAVDA 24 Jan] R 7
Romanov Attends TU Conference in Leningrad R 8
Katushev Attends Railroad Workers' TU Congress [Zotov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Jan] R 8
Talyzin at Communications Workers TU Congress [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jan] R 8
Shirokov Reports Kirgiz Central Committee Plenum [PRAVDA 19 Jan] R 9
Beketov Speaks on Problems Caused by Winter R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Minsk-Published Book on Economics Criticized [Bunish in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Jan] S 1
Flaws in 1981 Industrial Performance Surveyed [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Jan] S 2
TASS Reports RSFSR Economic Statistics for 1981 S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gorbachev at Agricultural Machine-Building Talks [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 26 Jan] T 1

Committee Views Supplies for Agriculture Sector T 1

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports on Weather, Crops [Malikova, 24 Jan] T 2

Briefs: Uzbek Agricultural Pesticide; Armenian Dairy Products T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Yepishev Addresses Military Lecturers' Seminar [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jan] V 1

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE POLICY

U.S. Propaganda Booklet

LD311036 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The United States International Communications Agency has issued a propaganda booklet in which it charged the Soviet Union with using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Radio Moscow World Service staff writer Vladimir Voronov has this comment:

The booklet came out right after President Reagan gave a go-ahead to produce a new type of nerve gas. That decision came as a climax in the recent Pentagon actions aimed at expanding its already large chemical program.

As for the United States' allegations that the Soviet Union uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan, United Nations officials and representatives of other international and American organizations as well as scientists who have looked into the matter found absolutely no proof which could substantiate these allegations. On the other hand, there is strong evidence that United States-made chemical weapons are used in Afghanistan by the antigovernment forces making their way into the country mainly from neighboring Pakistan.

Last autumn, when the enormous United States military budget was discussed, the Pentagon issued a booklet entitled "Soviet Military Power." The booklet was clearly designed to whip up fear of the Soviet Union and to justify the steep rise in United States' military expenditures. And now another, more specialized -- so to speak -- booklet, this time concerning chemical warfare. But propaganda aside, the United States was the only nation out of 157 that voted against a resolution by the 36th United Nations General Assembly session which urges the Soviet Union and the United States to start talks on banning chemical arms. This is America's true position on the issue.

Lyutiy on U.S. Deception

LD301600 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 30 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan, TASS -- The Reagan administration reports to gross deception of the world public in an attempt to distract its attention from the U.S. dangerous course of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The Department of State has released another falsehood to "substantiate" its absolutely groundless allegation about the use of chemical agents by the USSR in Southeast Asia. The authors of this report cite the results of "blood tests" on the mythical victims of a "chemical attack" supposedly launched in Kampuchea last autumn. The U.S. secret services, which have cooked up this allegation, do not give a single name or hard fact to back their farfetched accusations. The reason is obvious: These facts are non-existent.

The State Department spokesman, announcing the publication of the "document", hypocritically expressed the hope that the governments and public of the world will use all their influence to put an end to the employment of this illegal and inhuman weapon.

The world public is indeed voicing ever growing worry over the threat of the escalation of the chemical weapons race. The threat, however, is posed not by the Soviet Union but by the United States, which dropped tens of thousands of tons of chemical agents on Vietnamese long-suffering soil and which continues vigorously to pursue its chemical ventures.

It is symptomatic that the CIA came up with another concoction just a few days after the press had reported President Reagan's approval of a large-scale programme for the accelerated production of binary ammunition filled with deadly nerve gas.

During the next five years it is planned to spend about $6 billion for the purpose. As the newspaper Washington POST recently pointed out, the Pentagon is now completing the modernization of the chemical complex at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, which will produce binary artillery shells and air bombs.

Judging by press reports, Washington intends to deploy these new weapons of mass destruction on the territories of its West European allies, in particular, Britain. The peoples of Western Europe can thus become not only nuclear and neutron but also chemical "hostages" of the United States.

Altogether 150 tons of poisonous chemicals have already been stockpiled on U.S. territory. As many as three million shells, air bombs and mines have been filled with them. According to the magazine PROGRESSIVE, Washington has begun to arm American troops with chemical weapons on an unprecedented scale, and today the possibility of chemical warfare seems quite realistic.

Borisov on Deployment

LD300808 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 30 Jan 82

["Washington Diversionary Manoeuvre" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan, TASS -- While unleashing large-scale preparations for chemical warfare, the U.S. administration is at the same time conducting a diversionary manoeuvre to mislead the world public. The newspaper Washington POST points out that, hoping to undercut opposition to its decision to start in 1984 the production of new-generation shells and bombs filled with nerve gas, the Reagan government will shortly propose talks to draft a treaty banning all chemical weapons of this type in all countries.

In this way, what we have here is something like another "Dual Decision," similar to the one adopted by NATO under U.S. pressure in December 1979 to enable the Pentagon to deploy additional nuclear missiles in Western Europe. To all appearances, the U.S. administration is now going to resort to a similar ploy to secure the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe.

To lull the vigilance of the West European nations, Washington is planning a diversionary manoeuvre with "talks". The fact is actually admitted by the Washington POST itself. Citing government sources in the U.S. capital, the newspaper writes that the dual plan -- the adoption of chemical weapons and the proposal of talks -- is necessary to preclude the expected large-scale opposition of the West Europeans to what, according to certain arguments, will mean the beginning by the U.S. of a new race in the field of chemical weaponry.

The fact that Washington has already launched the chemical weapons race is not idle guess work but the real practical politics of the U.S. leaders. During the past four years the Pentagon has nearly trebled its spending on chemical and biological weapons programmes. Already now the United States has the world's largest armoury of chemical weapons, which is sufficient to destroy all living on the earth.

Apparently, this does not seem enough to the U.S. administration. Recently President Reagan approved a gigantic programme for the production of the up-to-date, especially barbarous types of chemical weapons, and it is planned to spend 6,000 million dollars over five years for the purpose. The U.S. plan to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe is looking particularly sinister at present. According to the American press, the Pentagon is now studying the possibility to fit out new ground-based cruise missiles with chemical warheads. So the plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe should be viewed in the context of the U.S. preparations for chemical warfare.

The last and, perhaps, particularly hypocritical aspect of Washington's position is that, according to the above-mentioned Washington POST, U.S. officials have no special hopes that the talks banning chemical weapons may lead to drafting a practical agreement in the near future. Why, then, do they need all this show of talks.

Serov on European Opposition

LD011730 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- The European NATO allies of the United States, according to the New York TIMES made it clear to Washington that they do not wish to see deployed in their territory the new generation of the American chemical weapons -- the so-called "binary" ammunition. The newspaper cites a representative of one of the allied states who cannot be described as a "dove" and who said that the idea of emplacing these weapons anywhere in Europe just stand no chances of being implemented.

However, despite all this, the Washington administration impelled by a militaristic itch. is stepping up the implementation of the plans to produce a new generation of such weapons. As has become known, the U.S. President has already approved a programme to this effect and soon intends to inform Congress about the start of the production of the "binary" ammunition and to request appropriations for this aim. In the coming five years, the Reagan administration's build-up of chemical weapons, will, according to press reports, cost the taxpayers at least 6 billion dollars!

The plans for waging a chemical warfare, above all, in the territory of Europe, are an inalienable component of the overall U.S. military strategy. The Pentagon strategists are going to wage a so-called "limited nuclear war" in the European territory, far from the United States, and in the same manner they regard Europe as a potential "theatre" for a chemical war. And they make no secret of it. Thus, the deputy assistant to the secretary of defence, James Wade, said in congress quite recently that the accelerated rearmament of the U.S. Army with the most advanced types of chemical weapons is necessary in order to have the possibility to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

Washington embarked on a large-scale production of neutron weapons designed in the first place for the use in Europe without consulting its allies. And in the same vein it is now embarking on the production of a new type of weapons of mass destruction intended for the European theatre of military operations, without the consent of the allies.

Despite the fact that Western Europe, and especially the Federal Republic of Germany, have already been saturated with chemical ammunition, and the waging of a chemical war on a densely populaced continent will inevitably entail the death of scores of millions of people, Washington is trying to foist this barbarous weapon on its NATO allies in the same manner it is foisting on them its new medium-range nuclear missiles.

To forestall the resistance of the West Europeans, Washington is also preparing "standby variants." According to Pentagon representatives, also planned is "moving the binary ammunition by rapid vessels across the Atlantic," as well as "stationing them on aircraft carriers plying the waters of the Atlantic Ocean."

In short, the Pentagon is hoping to make the West Europeans "happy" by providing them with the products of its chemical "death factories" and it is doing this, as they say, by hook or by crook. It is only, however, that the West Europeans do not need the "danaos et dona ferentes"...[Greeks bearing gifts.]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PEACE MOVEMENT

PM291615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Peoples' Vital Concern"]

[Text] Defending peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear missile war -- there is no more important task for mankind right now. The aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States and NATO, have steered a course toward aggravating the international situation and lashing on the arms race -- the latter fraught with the danger of undermining international stability and increasing the danger of war. Under these conditions vigorous action by peace-loving states and peoples and by social forces and movements coming out in defense of peace and against the threat of a new war assume paramount significance.

Now more than ever the USSR and its allies are the main bulwark of world peace. Eliminating the threat of war and curbing the arms race has been and remains the supreme goal of the CPSU and Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy. It is encounters warm, unanimous support among Soviet people. Approved by the 26th party congress, the peace program for the 80s covers a complex of measures for limiting and curtailing both nuclear missile and conventional weapons, normalizing the international situation and preserving and intensifying detente.

The party is working persistently on the implementation of this program and constantly coming out with new initiatives. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a very important foreign policy action in the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress plans. The specific far-reaching proposals put forward during the visit serve the noble aim of finding a mutually acceptable accord and averting another twist in the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The more powerfully and commandingly the voice of the peoples and various public organizations and circles is heard in defense of peace, the more chance there is that this struggle will be crowned with success. "Mankind is faced with a choice: Either the peoples and states bring all forces into play to preserve peace, or they will be plunged into the abyss of a devastating world nuclear war," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. "We are sure that there is a real opportunity of curbing in time those who, in gambling on using force and seeking world rule, are pushing man toward this abyss. For today the destiny of peace is determined not only by those who have grown accustomed to regarding diktat, violence and war as the normal method of resolving international matters. The increase in the danger of war is giving rise to an expanding wave of protest in the most diverse social circles -- among parliamentarians, in political parties, trade unions, and women's and young people's organizations of various orientations."

Since the first days of the new year the fighters for peace have been stepping up vigorous mass action.

Some 200,000 people went out onto the streets and squares of Lisbon. Those taking part in the peace march were opposing the threat of a new war and the deployment of nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory. A week of action in support of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in north Europe has been held in Norway. Over 200,000 Norwegians signed an appeal to turn the north of the continent into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The "People's Riksdag (parliament) for Disarmament," which discussed measures to further galvanize the Swedish peace champions' struggle for the consolidation of international security and the curbing of the arms race, ended its work in Stockholm recently.

Representatives of 60 states taking part in the WPC Presidium Bureau session in Copenhagen resolutely expressed their support for the Soviet peace initiatives and appealed for the implementation of the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans to be prevented. Millions and millions of people in all corners of the world are struggling for the elimination of the increased danger of war and against the U.S. imposition of a new round of the arms race.

The peoples attach particular significance to the task of preventing the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on West European soil. People of good will are alarmed and indignant at the launching of neutron weapon production in the United States and the preaching of the dangerous transatlantic concepts of turning Europe into a theater of "limited" nuclear warfare. The peace-loving forces are demanding not a Washingtonian but a genuine "zero option," leading to the point where there are ultimately no nuclear weapons -- medium-range or tactical -- on the European Continent.

The antimissile movement has put out deep roots. Last year, within the framework of the disarmament action week, millions of people went out onto the streets of Rome, London, Paris, Brussels and other West European cities. Some 0.5 million representatives of the Netherlands and other West European countries opposed the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans in November in Amsterdam, in the biggest demonstration in West Europe in the entire postwar period.

The movement in defense of peace has become an important international and domestic political factor which the governments of the Western countries can no longer disregard. It has played an important part in the fact that U.S. representatives have been obliged to sit at the conference table for Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation in Europe.

Over 2 million FRG citizens signed the "Krefeld appeal." This appeal calls for the repeal of the well-known NATO decision virtually transforming the FRG into a U.S. nuclear missile testing range. The struggle is growing against the new U.S. missiles in Britain, Italy, Belgium and other West European countries.

The Japanese democratic forces are opposing the expansion of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and the country's militarization. The antiwar movement is gaining strength in the United States itself.

The front of the struggle for peace and against the nuclear missile threat is expanding despite the attempts by Washington and NATO to discredit and split the antiwar movement within the framework of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign they have unleashed.

Averting a new twist to the arms race, halting the aggressive circles of imperialism which are fueling international tension, and preserving and intensifying detente are the crucial and complex tasks facing the fighters for peace. That is the peoples' vital concern.

GRIGORYEV EXAMINES POLAND, FRENCH GAS CONTRACT

PM011239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] Strategy of Peace

This year departing January has allowed the elements free rein. News of unusually cold snaps, snowstorms, floods, landslides and other natural disasters has come from many countries. And far from everything is simple regarding the international climate.

It is affected by the sharp confrontation of two lines and two concepts in world affairs. Imperialist circles, above all in the United States, are escalating the policy of gross interference in other states' affairs, an antidetente and arms race policy. This is seriously exacerbating the international situation. Activity dangerous to mankind is being resolutely countered by the peace strategy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries. Their foreign policy program is oriented toward the assertion of peace on earth and peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among states, toward ending the arms race and delivering the peoples from the threat of nuclear war.

The good will and love of peace of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state find daily expression in very diverse acts and actions in the approach both to world problems and to relations with individual states.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently sent a congratulatory telegram to M. Koivisto, the new president of the Republic of Finland, in which he expressed confidence that the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, which are the fruit of the joint efforts of both countries' peoples and state leaders, will enjoy further development for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and in the interests of lasting peace and international security.

The socialist community states' concern and the effective coordination of their activity in the international arena assume special significance in the present situation. Reciprocal visits and talks serve this aim well. The talks held in Berlin 27-28 January during the friendly visit of A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo CPSU Central committee and USSR foreign minister, confirmed the total unity of the views and positions of the USSR and the GDR. The two states' fraternal cooperation is a weighty factor in ensuring peace and security in Europe.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, recently indicated once again socialist Bulgaria's determination to continue following the path of strengthening unity, unbreakable friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. We accept the CPSU peace program for the eighties as our own, he said in an interview for the Pergamon Press publishing house, and will do everything to implement it.

The Soviet Union's consistent, enterprising and effective struggle against the danger of war, to resolve problems at the negotiating table, to curb the arms race and for peaceful cooperation is enjoying the people's growing support. Reflecting on the international situation, the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES recently wrote: "The trouble is that the United States is pursuing a 'from a position of strength' policy and thinks in terms of 'twisting arms' -- which merely helps to fuel tension. This is not the most sensible approach to international issues. Fortunately, the Soviet Union takes a realistic and reasonable stand."

Meeting in Geneva

The universal interest accompanying the 26 January Geneva talks between A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig is understandable. It is known that the prospects for world peace, the curbing of the arms race and the resolution of the disarmament problem depend to a large degree on the state of Soviet-American relations and on the dialogue between the two great powers.

Unfortunately, the United States is to blame for the recent deterioration in these relations. The American administration has taken a number of discriminatory measures and other unfriendly actions with regard to the Soviet Union, thoughtlessly destroying what had been created at the cost of great effort. This administration line arouses considerable concern in the governments and the public of many countries, who are conscious of the significance for the cause of peace of the maintenance of the Soviet-American dialogues.

During the Geneva meeting the ministers discussed a wide range of issues. They touched both on Soviet-American relations and on the international situation as a whole. It is natural that here the Soviet side upheld the socialist states' peace-loving policy in European affairs and on a world scale. It regarded questions of ending the arms race -- above all, the nuclear arms race -- and strengthening peace as of paramount importance. In particular, there was a thorough exchange of opinions on nuclear arms in Europe. It was agreed that the two countries' delegations in Geneva will continue the dicussion on specific aspects of this problem on which fundamental differences exist. The question of the resumption of the strategic arms limitation talks greatly interested the world public. But here the American side declined to specify when it would be ready to discuss this very important problem. As for the Soviet Union, it is ready for such talks.

The dialogue in Geneva also covered problems of the situation in the Near East, southern Africa and Asia. But when the secretary of state attempted to raise the subject of Poland, the Soviet side resolutely rejected its discussion as incompatible with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. It was stated that the United States must cease its longstanding interference in Poland's affairs.

International comments are noteworthy.

Many of them voice satisfaction with the very fact of the Geneva meeting, the holding of which was questioned by certain U.S. circles. The FRG Government "greatly welcomed" the fact that "the dialogue between the two powers was continued." Paris L'HUMANITE points out: "By his own will, or involuntarily, the U.S. secretary of state still demonstrated the futility of the efforts of those who are trying to use the events in Poland as a pretext for ending all talks and all dialogue between East and West."

In many West European countries Washington's refusal to set a date for the resumption of the SALT talks is registered with disappointment. In this connection the American newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: Nuclear arms limitation is such an urgent matter that it must in no way depend on the state of Soviet-American relations. Talks in this sphere must not become "hostages of any events." As regards the present tension in the two countries' relations, it is precisely at such times that the need arises to maintain contacts. Certain West German press organs are concerned at the American reluctance to hold talks constructively in Geneva on medium-range weapons. "If the White House and State Department statements of 'U.S. interest in arms limitation talks' were true," RUDE PRAVO considers in its turn, "Haig would have gone to Geneva with constructive proposals and plans. However, we see the reverse."

There are many different opinions. But the overwhelming majority of them reflects a negative attitude toward the policy of confrontation coupled with a desire for talks and for the constructive resolution of the problems of disarmament and of ensuring peace.

Theater of the Absurd?

To hear President Reagan and the members of his administration, not to mention the hysterical U.S. propaganda, you would think that virtually everything in the world now is tied up with the so-called "Polish question" and the "Soviet Union's conduct." This, in particular, is how Washington "rationalizes" its reluctance to clarify its position over the SALT talks, its more than cool attitude toward the discussion of other disarmament themes, including Geneva and Vienna, its intention to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of futile propagandist confrontation and so forth. To reinforce their initial story the people across the ocean have organized a shrill propaganda sensation (the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes of "Reagan's politshow") of an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet content.

And all this is happening while those who are not blind can see that the situation in Poland is being more than normalized; that, after many months of anarchy there generated by the actions of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, a work rhythm has been established and measures are being taken to lead the country out of the crisis. It was precisely this week that a session of the Polish Sejm was held. The deputies were addressed by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The supreme legislative organ approved his position, approved the martial law decrees of the Polish Council of State and adopted a number of other resolutions.

Nonetheless the White House and the Department of State are muttering gloomily that the situation in Poland is "deteriorating." Outwardly this is reminiscent of some theater of the absurd. In reality, however, things are more serious.

"The Polish question," TRYBUNA LUDU rightly states, "is merely camouflage for Reagan's doctrine of the West's global confrontation with the socialist community." In threatening the Polish state they are seeking to turn Poland into a seat of tension in Europe. Washington is thus undermining the foundation of European stability and cooperation. At the same time hostile actions are being used to distract the peoples' attention from the solution of the paramount problems of war and peace and the halting of the arms race and to push through military programs and the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe; and at the same time to ensure that the U.S. public does not think too deeply about the massive unemployment, economic crisis, ceaseless inflation and the other "achievements" of the U.S. powers that be.

A section of the Western press is already pointing directly to the linkage between the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet ballyhoo and the U.S. arms race course. "What is important to Reagan," the French newspaper LE MATIN notes, "is not the fate of the Poles but America's world position. It is precisely within the framework of these persistent efforts that we should view Weinberger's 5-year plan designed to enable the United States to restore its military superiority." On 27 January the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU pointed with anxiety to "the Reagan administration strategy whereby the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe are being made dependent on the USSR's conduct in the international arena." This reflects the positions of those forces "whose political platform can be described in a single phrase: 'the arms race.'"

The aim of "linkage" upon which people across the Atlantic have again been expatiating frequently in the past few days is nothing new in U.S. political theory and practice. It does not stand up to criticism or to the test of practice, as has already been displayed frequently in the attempts of former U.S. administrations to link unrelated questions in relations and talks with the USSR.

"Gas for Pipes"

The Soviet-French contract signed in Paris is eliciting numerous responses abroad. It is a major deal, there's no denying that. It envisages that France will obtain every year, as of 1984, some 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas -- and that for 25 years! A contract somewhat larger in terms of the volume of deliveries -- for 10.5 billion cubic meters a year -- was concluded back in November last year with the West German firm Ruhrgaz. The two accords form as it were the foundation for a new "gas for pipes" deal during whose implementation the relevant countries will supply equipment for the gas pipelines.

As a whole the "gas for pipes" contract marks a major undertaking in our time in resolving energy problems within the European framework. The shock of the oil crisis experienced in the Western part of the continent left a deep mark. France's desire for "the diversity of energy sources and their geographical diversity" is understandable. From this viewpoint, the Western press notes, "Russian gas ensures great flexibility for the European system" of energy supply. As London's THE TIMES writes, France and the FRG "need this gas and they have many pressing economic reasons for embarking on such deals." Far from the least reason is to be found in the large-scale orders for pipes and other gas pipeline equipment which will ensure work for tens of thousands of people. And that is very important at a time when unemployment figures are running into millions in all the major West European countries.

The signing of the Soviet-French contract -- which is in general a normal occurrence in mutually advantageous cooperation -- has generated Washington's overt "displeasure." This lent a special tone to the event. Here the French and several other West European capitals note that they do not intend to waive their interests and economic independence in favor of the United States but mean to continue to be guided by considerations of expediency and advantage. The "gas for pipes" plan fully accords with the spirit and letter of the economic section of the Helsinki Final Act and demonstrates the potential of the international division of labor.

At the same time deals whose term of action looks ahead into the 21st century are of not only economic but also political importance -- in the best sense of the word. After all, the orientation toward the long-term in economic relations is also an orientation toward lasting peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness.

The desire for this development exists in the world. That is borne out by many instances of the last few days of January. In Moscow a protocol has been signed extending for a 5-year term the trade agreement between the USSR and Canada. A contract has been concluded with the west German firm Ude for the delivery to the USSR of equipment for a polyester fiber plant. The Greek parliament has just ratified an agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation with the USSR.

All this shows that even in a complex international situation there are real opportunities for building up mutually advantageous business cooperation and exchange. The essence of detente is effectively manifesting itself in the physical sphere.

BRUTENTS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING STATES

LD020952 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 2 Feb 82

["The Soviet Union and the Newly-Independent Countries" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union builds its relations with the newly-independent countries on the principles of respect for national independence, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation, Professor Karen Brutents, Dr. of Science (history), writes in today's PRAVDA. The ideological-political and social content of Soviet policy and the understanding of the vital interests of the peoples of the developing countries serve as the basis of a realistic, effective and flexible approach to the entire diversity of those countries with their peculiarities taken into account. Were it not for its example and support, the newly-independent countries could not have been able to cover the already considerable distance which separates them from yesterday's colonial and oppressed position, the author points out.

"The policy of the USSR has had a beneficent effect on the processes of the making of young national states, on the formation of their international status, on the independent economic and cultural development being gradually freed from the yoke of imperialsim. Moreover, relations with the Soviet Union have served to the newly-independent countries as a kind of laboratory where they 'learned' independence and habits of conducting affairs in international relations as equals."

About imperialism's policy the professor writes, "the line towards undermining contacts between the newly-independent countries and socialist states, towards disuniting them has been for decades one of the main components of the imperialist policy. This is a lever of fight against the national liberation movement and of the attainment of neocolonialist goals. At the same time this is part and parcel of the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist strategy of imperialism which tries to use the newly-independent countries as cold-war fields against the socialist world."

The neocolonial strategists, by globalising the trite myth about "Soviet military menace," and by imputing to the Soviet Union "aggressive intentions" now already with regard to the newly-independent countries, by no means renounce their traditional instrument, the article goes on. This is the stepping up of fears in connection with a threat of "communist penetration" allegedly emanating from the Soviet Union. This rather tattered bogey is being actively flourished lately with an eye to the current social regroupings and the sharpening of class contradictions in those countries and to the reactivation in number of cases of political currents which act under Islamic slogans.

The author draws attention to the fact that in the fight against the Soviet Union's and the developing countries' cooperation the present administration of the USA also tries to make use of the problem of the so-called international terrorism. By equating the Soviet Union's solidarity with the national liberation movements with support for terrorism, the imperialists try to assert that it is the Soviet stand that allegedly gives rise to international tension and threatens the stability of the regimes in the newly-independent countries. The true meaning of such talk is seen already from the fact that reckoned among the "terrorists" are representatives of the Arab people of Palestine who struggle against the Israeli aggression, the fighters for the freedom of Namibia, the patriots of El Salvador who come out against the military-terrorist dictatorship which relies on the USA, etc.

SHITIKOV ON U.S. THREAT TO PEACE IN EUROPE

LD011146 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- "NATO's decision on the additional nuclear armament of this aggressive bloc is the main cause of the increased war danger on the European Continent," Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said in an interview with a correspondent of the CPSU Central Committee's journal AGITATOR.

He stressed that a growing war danger holds out a promise of gain for the USA and the military industrial complex and opens for them an opportunity of deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe. In this way they want to reach what is an unattainable aim, "unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies."

The American arms build-up in Western Europe, Shitikov said, "calls in question the very survival of the peoples of many states." This arouses "the indignation of the European and world public."

"Millions of people," Aleksey Shitikov said, "take part in mass marches and demonstrations, protesting against the actions of militarism and demanding steps to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve disarmament. The movement for peace has assumed unprecedented proportions."

A. Shitikov made special mention of the broad anti-war movement in Western Europe. The Soviet public, he said, is aware that mass national and international manifestations and pronouncements in the West against the arms race are the result of an independent approach by different political forces, organizations and movements, by every person of good will to an appraisal of the danger inherent in the present international situation. There is nothing more absurd than to try and ascribe all these manifestations to "Moscow scheming," as was recently done by President Reagan.

LEVCHENKO ON U.S. POLICY AT UN LOS CONFERENCES

LD301726 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 30 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan, TASS -- Clearly fearing international isolation, the Reagan adminisration has announced the resumption of U.S. participation in the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference. The White House published the President's statement promising that the U.S. delegation would cooperate with other countries in working out an acceptable agreement in the field.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said for his part that the United States was interested above all in those provisions of the projected agreement which concerned the deep-water extraction of minerals from the sea bed and the ocean floor, which, he said, were a most valuable source of strategic raw materials needed by the U.S.

As is known, the international community has long been pressing for the elaboration of international legislation to regulate the utilisation of the seas' and oceans' wealth.

The first representative session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1974 laid the essential groundwork for the planned international agreement. A total of ten Law of the Sea Conference sessions has been held since then to discuss specific related problems.

The United States, regarding the oceans as its own fief and a source of enrichment for U.S. monopolies only, has from the very beginning been erecting obstacles in the way of a just solution of the vital issue concerning the welfare of all states without exception.

Washington's latest attempt to thwart the international community's efforts came in 1980 when, after many years of hard work, the draft agreement was nearly completed. Obviously seeking to torpedo the UN conference, the U.S. Congress then passed a provocative law allowing U.S. monopolies to carry out an uncontrolled and unrestricted mining of minerals from the seabed and the ocean floor. In March 1981, the Reagan administration factually refused to take part in the conference by unilaterally "revising" its policy in the issue. It is only when it became clear that the bluff hadn't worked, only leading to U.S. international isolation, that the U.S. Government decided to join the conference again.

The President's statement does not conceal that the U.S. views as its prime aim the redrafting in its favour of the agreement's key provisions. It rejects, in particular, the principle of the equality of the parties to the agreement, demanding special rights to itself, which would be commensurable with the U.S. potential and interests, in the international organisation which would supervise the implementation of the agreement. Washington also dislikes restrictions on the extraction of minerals from the seabed and the ocean floor as well as those provisions which provide for the transfer of modern technologies to developing countries and the granting to them of financial and other assistance. The President bluntly said that those provisions were unacceptable to the United States and that the U.S. would press for their revision.

U.S. sordid manoeuvring with regard to the Law of the Sea Conference demonstrates once again the extreme egoism and self-interest of the policy of U.S. ruling circles which openly sacrifice the vital needs and interests of the entire mankind to the greedy appetites of U.S. monopolies.

SHIBAYEV PREVIEWS WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD021000 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Trade Unions in Struggle for Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- Aleksey Shibayev, the leader of the Soviet trade unions, said that the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions, opening in Havana on February [date indistinct], would be "an authoritative forum for a serious dialogue on exploring avenues leading to unity of action in the struggle for peace and social progress".

The head of the Soviet delegation emphasized in a TASS interview that the forthcoming forum would be the biggest event in the international trade union movement in recent years.

"Paying great attention to international contacts, the Soviet trade unions assess them as an important form of strengthening unity of the workers of all countries", Shibayev said. The Soviet trade unions now maintain contacts with trade union centres in over 130 countries.

"On behalf of all workers and for the sake of all mankind the congress in Havana is called upon to give precise bearings, to outline ways and means of the struggle for disarmament and against imperialist encroachments on the freedom and independence of the peoples", Shibayev declared.

The struggle for democratic and trade union rights and freedoms will loom large in the congress proceedings.

The international trade union movement, Aleksey Shibayev stressed, cannot remain indifferent to the destines of the peoples oppressed by reactionary and fascist regimes, to the suffering of the victims of bloody terror in Chile and El Salvador, Turkey and Sudan, to anti-trade union reprisals in the United States and Britain.

The key-note of all documents of the trade union forum is the necessity of strengthening cooperation between trade unions, irrespective of international affiliation and orientation, to rally the ranks of the world trade union movement.

KORNILOV DWELLS ON 'FASCIST' PAST OF LUNS

LD011916 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- Almost simultaneously with the Washington-ventured television show in connection with developments in Poland, in Brussels there was one more, so to say, "local show" to the same subject, with one of the leaders of the Atlantic bloc playing the title part. Speaking to NATO officers in reserve on "genuine" and "imaginary" patriotism, that leader, without any shade of embarrassment, tried to depict as "veritable patriots" not only Turkish generals who ventured in Istanbul the trial of 52 leaders of the progressive Confederation of the Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions (DISK), the activities of which are banned by the military administration, but even American military advisers in El Salvador under whose guidance the reactionary junta, which usurped power in that country, is waging a bloody war against the Salvadoran people. And, on the other, opposite side there are, certainly, the Polish authorities which, guided by the Constitution of the country, took firm steps in order to put an end to raging counterrevolution, to restore law and order, to protect socialism. The speaker used all sorts of abusive words against the Polish authorities!

Certainly, there is no need of speaking in detail on the pronouncements of that NATO leader: They are based on a very gross distortion of facts, they are full of frenzied fury for socialism. And who is the author of the pronouncements on the theme of patriotism? It turns out that he is no other person but...NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. Yes, the selfsame Luns who yet at the beginning of the 1930's started his career as member of the fascist party of the Netherlands. The selfsame Luns who was an active Nazi at a time when "an exemplary" death camp was under construction in Dachau by Himmler's order. Thousands of Polish patriots, among others, were exterminated at that camp. The selfsame Luns who with a swastika on his sleeve demonstrated for a number of years "loyalty to the Hitler reich", which trampled underfoot Poland's independence and which brought incalculable calamities and sufferings to the Polish people. And now, that very gentleman who changed the brown shirt first for the diplomat's tail-coat and then for a NATO uniform undertakes to give "lessons of patriotism" to the Poles, including those who heroically fought against fascists in the years of the past war! The picture is downright unseemly, if not to say blasphemous.

GOALS OF REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

LD020042 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] What are the real goals of the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign whipped up by the Reagan administration? An answer from our observer Igor Aleksandrov -- this is what he writes:

By means of this artificially blown up international crisis over Poland the Washington policymakers are apparently trying to solve a number of problems at home and abroad. To begin with, they would very much like to distract attention of the Americans from the performance of the Reagan administration during its first year in office. The performance is poor in every way. They are in economic recession, a huge budget deficit, 9.5 million unemployed, rising prices and cuts in social spending. [sentence as heard] All this is accompanied with a sharp increase in military spending and plans for another round in the arms race. With such a record it is very difficult to count on success at the coming elections to Congress later in the year, and so with the lack of real activities on its own to solve real problems, the administration is out to create an appearance of activity over artificially created problems. In other words, to survive politically and to carry on its adventuristic line for an arms race, the Washington leaders stop short of nothing to deliberately aggravate the international situation to a dangerous level. In this case personal ambitions and selfish interests of a small group of politicians obviously run counter to the national interests of the United States, to the interests of the Americans.

Another goal of aggravating the crisis over the events in Poland is for foreign policy reasons. Washington would like to exploit the events for pressure on its allies in order to make them toe its line more closely. Although this arm twisting did give some results, the response of the allies has been mostly declarative. Washington has failed to force the West European countries to really join its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland.

This latest attempt of the Washington leaders to put a mine under the edifice of [words indistinct] tensions in Europe is certainly failing. Hence the attempts to ruin the course of events with the help of the anti-Polish campaign. Finally, another major goal of the Washington policymakers is to dampen with the hullabaloo about Poland the voice of people in Western Europe and the United States itself who champion curbing the arms race, who demand a serious approach to talks and limiting and reducing armaments. To reach these selfish objectives the Washington leaders stop short of nothing. They steer toward a dangerous confrontation, playing with the destinies of the world. They would like to compensate for lack of experience in international relations with bravado and for their unwillingness to consider the lessons of history with an arrogant self-assurance.

But the world is not a Hollywood set. In this world, overloaded with destructive weapons, people expect politicians to make a balanced approach and go into equal negotiations with interference in the internal affairs of other countries and with observance of standing agreements, but not a confrontation. The entire record of Soviet-American relations shows that only this approach ever met the basic long-term interests of the nations. As President Leonid Brezhnev noted in a recent interview for the NBC television network, there appear lately artificial obstacles for normal development of relations between the USSR and the United States to mutual advantage in trade, culture, science and other areas. It would be much better for both our nations to remove such obstacles and prevent their further appearance in general. This is the minimum, so to say, but this is a minumum that can become the beginning of a path leading to a restoration of trust and better relations between our two countries, which would certainly have a positive effect on the general situation in the world.

I don't think, said the Soviet president, that Americans are less interested in this than we are. This is the Soviet stand. It depends on the Americans what path Soviet-American relations will follow in future.

REACTION IN U.S. TO HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS RELATED

LD011625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Need for Serious Dialogue"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Jan -- The meeting in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig remains at the center of the attention of the press here and worldwide, and is being widely commented on by the radio and television companies.

The meeting, as a number of commentators note, is an important event not only in Soviet-American relations but in the wider international context. The commentaries stress that despite the original intention of R. Reagan's administration to impose its own approach to the Geneva meeting, Washington's calculations were not justified. At the end of the meeting U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig was forced to state publicly at a press conference that the talks were very extensive and detailed and covered a whole spectrum of problems. Observers note that the length of the meeting indicates its intensive nature: The ministers talked for nearly 8 hours in Geneva. Prominent American politicians point to the importance of holding serious dialogue between the USSR and the United States, above all on the question of strategic arms limitation.

Soviet-American SALT talks are extremely important, C. Pell, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated in the Senate, and their speediest resumption accords with U.S. national interests. This is not a concession to the Soviet Union. In holding arms limitation talks with the USSR, he said, we must work on the basis of the mutual desire to prevent nuclear conflict. The U.S. administration, he added, should be guided by long-term U.S. interests and not short-term political considerations. The senator noted that impermissibility of "linking" strategic arms limitation talks with other questions which have nothing to do with them.

M. Udall, another prominent congressman, has sent a letter to the White House urging the Reagan administration to resume Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the USSR as soon as possible.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON CIA CHIEF

PM011643 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 January publishes on page 3 under the headline "The Temptations of Minister Casey" a 900-word article by Vitaliy Menshikov in which he cites U.S. press allegations that CIA chief William Casey makes use of secret information for business purposes. Despite substantial suspicion, Menshikov says, the Senate judges him capable of pursuing his duties as CIA chief.

TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL KILLED IN LOS ANGELES

LD290958 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] San Francisco, 29 Jan, TASS -- An act of terrorism was committed in Los Angeles: The Turkish consul general was shot in his car in broad daylight. The killers escaped.

U.S. SEEN OUTMANEUVERING PRC OVER TAIWAN ISSUE

PM271437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "PRC-United States: Strategy of Deception"]

[Text] It is now almost 2 weeks since Washington took the decision to provide further consignments of weapons to Taiwan, but the theme connected with the complex of problems between the United States and China over the Taiwan issue is still being actively discussed in the foreign press.

It will be recalled that diplomatic relations were established between the PRC and the United States in 1979. At the same time, in that same year of 1979 the American Congress approved an act of relations with Taiwan whereby the supply of the requisite weapons and materiel to the Kuomingtang-ites and the preservation of the island's security were declared to be U.S. commitments. On the basis of this law, despite routine protests from Beijing, Washington has to this day been making large-scale military deliveries to Taiwan. Last year these amounted to more than $500 million.

The problem of weapons sales to Taipei has become particularly sensitive as a result of the American administration's recent decision to give the Kuomintang-ites a large consignment of spare parts for military hardware (totaling about $100 billion), and also because of the question of the modernization of Taiwan's air force. It is true that Washington did not meet its partner's request for new-generation fighters, however, though it said "no" to that specific deal, the White House said "yes" to a long-term policy of arming Taiwan. Commenting on the President's decision, an official administration spokesman emphasized that "U.S. policy on the issue of weapons sales to Taiwan has not changed and other measures in a similar spirit are contemplated."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State J. Holdridge was dispatched to Beijing to explain the American posture on the Taiwan issue. His talks were difficult, commentators note. Beijing was extremely vexed with Washington's actions, which for the umpteenth time confronted the Chinese with a fait accompli.

The PRC Foreign Ministry protested the American administration's decision, ZINHUA waxed loudly indignant, but Holdridge himself described his mission as "constructive, positive and useful," a contradiction? Certainly not. Washington has gained time and had effectively forced Beijing to accept the American rules of the game. The Chinese leadership could only swallow the pill and in practice abandon its "implacable" stance.

Analyzing Beijing's reaction to Washington's latest maneuver, commentators emphasize its comparatively moderate tone. Thus the FINANCIAL TIMES noted that China made no mention of the possibility of a deterioration in bilateral relation, which it had been threatening only a little while before. The Baltimore SUN declared: "It is gratifying to hear that the Beijing leaders have agreed to continue the Chinese-American dialogue." And without beating about the bush the New York TIMES called on Beijing to choose between pragmatism and pride. The call is purely rhetorical, however. China has already made its choice and is reaping what it has sown. Although the Chinese press continues to criticize the United States, one thing can be noted: Beijing's current rulers are prepared "in the name of strategic interests" to waive national sovereignty.

As far as Washington is concerned, it has no interntion of surrendering its positions on the Taiwan issue. As the Washington POST recently noted, "our own strategic interests in the Pacific demand the retention of Taiwan's independence. It would be crazy to abandon an ally whom we will still need very much."

In this connection it is interesting to note an admission by J. Lilly, the new leader of the so-called "American Taiwan Institute" (which essentially performs the functions of an embassy and enjoys all diplomats privileges), who recently visited Taiwan and said with utmost clarity that a "strong, stable and firm Taiwan is in line with U.S. interests" and "no other country has the right to tell the United States how to act on the issue of relations with Taiwan."

Comment is superfluous, as the saying goes.

PRC'S MILITARY CONTACTS WITH JAPAN 'INTENSIFYING'

LD260650 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- Military contacts between Beijing and Tokyo are markedly intensifying, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA.

Contacts between Beijing and Tokyo along military lines, the author recalls, were established way back in the middle of the seventies. At first retired officers of the Japanese military establishment visited China as "private persons." But in autumn 1978 -- shortly after the "treaty of peace and friendship" was signed between the two states -- the then deputy chief of the Chinese General Staff, Zhang Caiqian, visited Japan in spring 1979. "One does not have to guess the purposes of such visits. When receiving the Japanese military officers Deng Xiaoping told them that the modernization of the Chinese armed forces would require large purchases of foreign equipment and technology. He hinted at wide possibilities for military cooperation between China and Japan -- the countries which, as he put it, 'jointly support a half of the sky.'"

The commentary points out that Beijing obviously seeks to enhance the anti-Soviet tendencies in Tokyo's policy and does not conceal interest in Japan's making more active its military-political role in Asia and military cooperation with the United States. "Chinese officials publicly state that Japan ought to spend twice as much means for the armed forces as now; that China will not be surprised if the Land of the Rising Sun becomes the leading military power."

The intensification of Sino-Japanese contacts along military lines indicate, the commentary stresses, that Beijing has not abandoned attempts at drawing the militarist circles of Tokyo into the channel of its hegemonist strategy, at allying with them on an anti-Soviet basis and at using Japanese economic potential for the re-equipment of the Chinese military machine. "Such course would lead to destabilization in the Far East and would be detrimental to Japan's relations with its Asian neighbours. And this, in its turn, runs counter to the genuine national interests of the Japanese people."

PRC REJECTS SKA PEACE BIDS, CONTINUES HOSTILITY

LD011416 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 1 Feb 82

"Vietnam's Good Will" -- TASS headline, by TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- The note sent last Saturday by the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Foreign Ministry of China is a new manifestation of Vietnam's good will, evidence of its sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the existing problems in relations between the two countries. In this document Vietnam suggests again that any armed actions of the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier should be fully discontinued and the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, interrupted unilaterally by Beijing in 1980, should be resumed. Vietnam believes that a third round of these talks could be held in the first half of this year.

Tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier is growing. The blame for this is borne fully by the Beijing leaders. Following the failure of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam in February-March 1979, the Chinese side has not ceased for one day its armed provocations on the frontier and continues to keep illegally a part of Vietnamese territory.

There have been systematic artillery attacks on Vietnamese villages, incursions of Chinese planes into Vietnamese air space and violations of Vietnam's territorial waters by Chinese warships. This has resulted in civilian casualties in Vietnam and serious material damage. Beijing even turned down such a humanitarian proposal of Hanoi as discontinuation of armed actions on the frontier for the Lunar New Year. Chinese propaganda is conducting a vicious anti-Vietnamese slander campaign, as before Beijing continues threatening the Vietnamese people.

In March, 1980 Beijing unilaterally interrupted the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks. Since then Vietnam has suggested more than once that the two sides begin a third round of talks. But China has never responded to these calls.

The leaders in Beijing also ignored the well-known joint initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who suggested signing with China a pact on peaceful coexistence. At the same time China became very active, trying to interfere with normal relations between the ASEAN countries and their Indo-Chinese neighbors, to thwart a dialogue between them, a dialogue which is called upon to ensure security and mutually beneficial cooperation in the region.

While rejecting Vietnamese initiatives, Beijing has not made a single proposal for normalizing relations with the SRV. On the contrary, it further strains these relations by its hostile actions against Vietnam. It is absolutely clear that if the Beijing leaders wanted a settlement of the existing problems in Sino-Vietnamese relations they would not try to talk to Vietnam from positions of strength and would not escalate provocations on the frontier with Vietnam but would agree to sit down at the conference table together with its Vietnamese neighbor.

WAVE OF PURGES IN PRC PROVES OPPOSITION ACTIVITY

LD012210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0838 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) -- Chinese newspapers are once more full of threats about "purging" the party-state apparatus of all those who are not in accord with the Beijing leadership's present political and economic course. Having refrained from the outright purges of Maoism, the pragmatists led by Deng Xiaoping are conducting the present campaign of purges under various decorous slogans: "reform" of the administrative and ruling apparatus under the pretext of "criticism and self-criticism," the struggle against "bourgeois liberalism" and for the elimination of the "leftist influence."

The Chinese media have reported the "departure from their posts" of six deputy ministers of the coal industry and seven deputy ministers from the Third Ministry of Machinebuilding. The Beijing newspaper CHINA DAILY has reported that in the next few months thousands of senior ministerial staff and their deputies and heads of various departments of the PRC State Council and central party organs will be sacked. In Tianjun, a major industrial center of the country, over 100 leading employees of the party committee and government and other institutions of the town, have been sacked. The party Committee of Hebei Province was [word indistinct] reorganised earlier. Papers write of the need to cut down on the number of deputies to the local assemblies of people's representatives.

These facts prove that in Chinese society there is both secret as well as open opposition to the course of the Beijing leadership. The paper RENMIN RIBAO wrote in alarm that "certain cadres in the party have broken away from the CCP Central Committee line and matters have gone so far that they openly oppose the CCP Central Committee." And that "responsible people in certain parts of the country have openly attacked the party Central Committee."

The paper condemned those who "indulge in intrigue, doubledealing and who openly oppose" CCP Central Committee decisions.

Lately, pressure was again stepped up on the pragmatists and opportunists from the Cultural Revolution who, judging by China's press, still exert considerable influence on party and army cadres particularly in the lower echelons.

The HONGQI journal writes that active participants in the Cultural Revolution "should not be allowed into leadership positions at any level and those who are still holding such positions should be removed decisively." Judging by reports in the Chinese press, many organisations of the Chinese Communist Party have resumed the "examinations" of those cadres who entered this leadership at local level during the period of the Cultural Revolution. Such examinations are spreading over to the Chinese Army, too, where, in the opinion of foreign observers in Beijing, there has been a serious resistance against the policies of the Deng grouping.

At the same time, those who stand up for a return to the methods and forms of work as they were carried out during the first 10 years of the existence of the People's Republic of China are also being purged.

The round of purges just beginning is no doubt one of the stages in the preparation toward the 12th CCP Congress which, as is maintained by the Chinese leadership, will take place this year. As Deng Xiaoping said, the congress will "pay special attention to the renewal of leadership cadres." All this goes to prove that despite Beijing's public claims to a "firm and stable" leadership, the Chinese leading circles are experiencing, just as before, discord on the central issues facing the country.

PRC MINORITY UNREST DUE TO UNFAIR POLICIES

OW300403 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Chinese troops in Xinjiang recently received orders to heighten their vigilance and strike resolute blows at internal enemies. In a letter to the armymen, demobilized armymen and their families, the leaders of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region pointed out: 1982 is the first year in which the task of eliminating chaos and restoring order will be carried out. On this situation, our station commentator (He Ming) has the following to say:

Listeners, the Xinjiang authorities' appeal proves again that the situation there remains very tense due to the Han chauvinist policies pursued by the Chinese leaders. Let me remind you of 1981 unrest among the minority nationalities in Xinjiang. An intense conflict erupted between the Uygurs and Chinese troops last year, when the people of minority nationalities demanded an end to the chauvinist policies pursued by Beijing's puppets in Xinjiang, protested the coercion by the Han people there, and opposed the policies which perpetuate social and economic backwardness in the region. According to a report by Hong Kong's ZHENG MING journal, Beijing has acknowledged the fact. Foreign press reports that the southern part of Xinjiang has been declared off limits by the authorities because of unrest there.

In fact, Xinjiang is not the only place which is upsetting Beijing. There is also fierce unrest among the people of minority nationalities in Xizang, Nei Monggol and other regions with minority nationalities. They are dissatisfied with the policies pursued by the authorities.

The unrest is confirmed by what has been said recently by Yin Fatang, Xizang's party leader, and the leaders of Nei Monggol. They have mentioned so-called "rebellions" and "sabotage of unity among nationalities." Facts show that the living standard of the working people of minority nationalities in China is much lower than that of the Han people in most interior regions. According to regional radio report, Nei Monggol's per capita income was 1/2 of that of Liaoning in 1981, while Xizang's per capita income was 1/2 of that of Nei Monggol. The unrest in Xinjiang, Xizang and other regions with minorities shows that the people of minority nationalities are dissatisfied with the policies of the central government. The unrest also proves that the nationalist policies, based on Han chauvinism pursued by the Beijing authorities are unpopular and unsuccessful.

JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN RIMPAC CRITICIZED

OW010113 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] On 26 January Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] officially announced that it would participate in RIMPAC '82, a joint naval exercise in the Pacific. Correspondent Viktoreov has filed the following report from Tokyo on this exercise:

At a press conference called to discuss RIMPAC '82, Maeda, chief of the Maritime Staff Office, stated that the MSDF will only participate in joint action with the U.S. Navy within the framework of RIMPAC '82. Nevertheless, this statement does not change the character of Japan's participation in this exercise as an overseas military commitment in any way. The MSDF's 3 escort ships, 8 minesweepers and 940 sailors will engage in a joint naval exercise not only with a U.S. fleet but also with the fleets of Canada, Australia and New Zealand off Hawaii for 3 weeks from late March through mid-April. As you know, Canada is a member of NATO, a military bloc whose membership also includes the United States. Australia and New Zealand are members of ANZUS, another military bloc, together with the United States.

Japan's participation in exercise RIMPAC '82 means another attempt at setting a precedent for the dispatch of military forces overseas in violation of the Constitution. When Japan took part in the first RIMPAC exercise in 1980, concerned officials in various countries expressed fears that the foundations were being laid for broad cooperation among the NATO and ANZUS military blocs and the Japan-U.S. security arrangements. The coming RIMPAC '82 substantiates this worst apprehension. Moreover, it is reported that beginning this year or next South Korea may also participate in RIMPAC exercises. When this becomes a reality it will finally complete a ring of several military blocs directed by the United States.

Japan's neighbors point out that the policy Japan is actually pursuing to step up its military cooperation with the United States and the allies of the United States is incompatible with the Japanese Government's claim that Japan is committed to peace.

You have just heard our correspondent Viktorev's Tokyo dispatch concerning Japan's participation in the coming RIMPAC '82.

GOVERNMENT-LEVEL CULTURAL TIES SOUGHT WITH JAPAN

OW011319 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry and the Japanese Embassy in Moscow on 26 January exchanged notes on cultural exchanges. The notes were signed respectively by Foreign Minister Gromyko and Ambassador Uomoto. Our commentator (Viktor Rodionov) has this to say about these notes:

As you know, there is no government-level cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Japan. True, more than 2 years ago the two countries agreed to a draft agreement on cultural exchanges, ready to be signed. But Japan has held up the signing of this agreement. As a consequence, in the absence of an agreement, the two countries have carried out government-level cultural exchanges in accordance with the exchange of notes signed on 27 January 1972 and subsequently renewed every 2 years.

The 1972 notes cover only a particular field of cultural exchanges. Nevertheless they have played an important role in these exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan. For specialized academic studies or lectures, the two countries have exchanged scholars and researchers. Each year, dozens of scholars of the Soviet Academy of Sciences visit Japanese national universities and research institutes. In return, dozens of Japanese scholars have been sent to Soviet research institutes.

Many of you probably know about the Soviet magazine USSR TODAY. As a matter of fact, this magazine is published under the said exchange of notes, which provides for the distribution of the USSR TODAY in Japan and the distribution of Japan's Russian-language magazines YAPONIYA SEGONDYA [JAPAN TODAY] and FOTO YAPONIYA [PICTORIAL JAPAN] in the Soviet Union.

In addition, under the exchange of notes, the Soviet state-run Lenin library and the Japanese Diet library routinely exchange government publications. To our regret, government-level cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan are limited to this as of this moment. But for the extensive exchanges established between more than 25 Soviet ministries and agencies and Japanese social organizations and private enterprises, there would have been none of the close cultural exchanges between the Soviet and Japanese people that have been carried out up to now. On the other hand, if a government-level cultural exchange agreement is signed in place of the exchange of notes now in effect, Japan-Soviet cultural exchanges will no doubt become still more personal and varied.

DPRK'S KIM IL: U.S. TROOPS BLOCK REUNIFICATION

LD011730 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Feb, TASS -- The presence of U.S. froces in the south of Korea is the main obstacle to the achievement of Korea's unification, says a statement of the vice-president of the DPRK, Chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Motherland Kim Il.

The Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, the statement says, exert every effort to speed up the country's unification. New initiatives towards this were advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea in October 1980. The DPRK is prepared to view positively also other constructive proposals leading to this goal.

But the latest proposals of South Korea on the question of unification ignore the real situation, the statement says. They envisage convening a consultative conference on national unification consisting of representatives of the North and the South, to work out a constitution at the conference, to hold a referendum on the constitution and form a single parliament through the holding of general elections.

It is quite apparent that the holding of general elections is unthinkable in conditions when foreign troops remain in South Korea, the statement says. It is also necessary to carry out democratization of South Korean society, to guarantee to the people the right to take part in deciding the matters related to unification. Solution of these questions which are of utmost importance for attaining unification wholly depends on the South Korean authorities. If they really show good will, we are prepared to meet with them any time, the statement says.

AFGHAN CRISIS LAID TO U.S.-PRC 'BANDITS'

OW300241 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by the BAKHTAR news agency, a number of mercenaries sent from Pakistan have been wiped out in Afghanistan. In the process of annihilating the bandits in Qalat, (Mariyabu), (Kahar), Laghman, Qonduz and Nangarhar, a large quantity of weapons was captured. Most of these weapons were of American and Chinese manufacture. In this connection, our station commentator Ponomarev writes:

Secretly sending armed bandits into Afghanistan is the main part of a dirty and undeclared war against the Afghan people, waged by the United States and its Chinese partner. Openly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and trampling on the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter, the U.S. administration and the Chinese hegemonists are trying every means to prevent the Afghan revolution from advancing.

Of course, the enemies of Afghanistan have been dealt a serious blow by the Afghan people. Not long ago, the people of (Chushitu) tribe in a Pakistan border area forced a group of mercenaries to flee. They had entered Afghanistan to carry out sabotage activities.

The bandits sent from Pakistan have destroyed more than 2,000 schools, 40 hospitals, nearly 300 mosques and scores of bridges by burning or explosives. They have also murdered peaceful citizens. Beijing leaders also play an active role in this undeclared war against Afghanistan by supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan with Chinese arms. According to the terms of a secret agreement, China permits U.S. aircraft transporting arms to Afghan mercenary bandits to fly over China. Chinese leaders have also indicated that China is prepared to provide manpower and material resources for the transport of U.S. arms through difficult terrain at the Sino-Afghan border.

Not long ago, Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, in an interview with a TANJUG reporter, hypocritically complained about the so-called unsettled Afghan issue. But who is to blame for this? None other than the Beijing leaders, the Reagan administration and their Western allies who are hindering a political solution to the Afghan issue. If they are really concerned about the situation in Afghanistan and are really interested in a political solution to this issue, they should first of all respond to the well-known proposal of the Afghan Government in connection with this issue.

Kabul's proposal harms no one's interest. It guarantees that the Afghan people will have a peaceful life and also guarantees that there will be stable relations and cooperation for mutual benefit between independent and nonaligned Afghanistan and its neighbors, provided all outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs ceases.

BAKHTAR HITS PRC RULE OF MUSLIMS, ANTI-DRA ACTS

PM011455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Maoists' Expansionism; BAKHTAR Agency's Commentary"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jan -- Afghanistan's BAKHTAR news agency has issued a commentary on the position of Muslims in China. The situation in the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region, which covers vast areas of northwest China, the commentary states, is alarming Afghan Muslims. The Beijing leadership is pursuing a policy of oppression on national and religious grounds in this region where the Muslim national minorities -- Uygurs, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Kirgiz -- live.

The Chinese leadership's lack of respect for the national history, culture and identity of the Muslim peoples, BAKHTAR points out, convincingly reveals the great-power essence of the policy Beijing pursues.

A policy of oppression and inequality is pursued toward the Muslims and they receive a pittance for hard, exhausting labor, which is leading to the mass destruction of small peasant families.

Beijing's policy in Xinjiang, BAKHTAR continues, exposes the official authorities' blatant desire to turn that region into a reliable rearguard for their expansionist policy against Afghanistan. That is the only way to explain the fact that maps published in China and included in school textbooks depict a considerable part of Afghanistan's territory as having once belonged to China.

The Beijing expansionists, it is noted further, have been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan for 3 years now, turning the Afghan-Chinese border into a real front line. Misled by phony imperialist and Maoist propaganda, Afghan refugees armed by China are serving as a tool of Beijing's interference in the DRA's affairs. The Chinese secret services are organizing refugees into gangs, arming them with sophisticated weapons and training them in special camps in Xinjiang.

The bloody deeds of these Beijing-trained "freedom fighters" speak for themselves. They include brutal murders of civilians and the destruction of schools, mosques, houses, plants and factories on DRA territory. Documents confiscated by the Afghan security organs from arrested members of the pro-Maoist (Sama) organization, which was uncovered in 1981, and the accounts of witnesses convincingly expose the methods used by Beijing to undermine the people's power in Afghanistan.

China's actions toward the DRA have one goal: subordinating Afghanistan to its own influence and turning it into another Xinjiang, at the same time reaching the Indian Ocean seaboard. But there is no doubt that the Afghan people's heroic struggle, which is supported by all progressive forces of the world, BAKHTAR stresses, will thwart the present Chinese rulers' expansionist designs.

INDIAN PRESS REPORTS INUNDATION BY CIA AGENTS

LD011410 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Feb, TASS -- American agents, posing as businessmen, cultural attaches, researchers, missionaries and even pilgrims, are inundating India at a growing scale, according to the well-informed Bombay journal GENTLEMAN. No wonder. India is among the countries against which the Central Intelligence Agency, on instructions from the Reagan administration, is masterminding plots.

The American CIA, GENTLEMAN points out, is assigned the task of making India change its independent foreign policy, undermining its friendship with the Soviet Union and hindering the country's efforts to achieve economic independence. The CIA is to plant agents into all progressive political parties, achieve removal from power of left-wing governments in a number of states of the country, and organize a campaign of persecution of journalists who publish anti-American materials. In its machinations against India, the journal writes, the CIA sticks to a kind of "division of labor," closely coordinating its activity with Chinese special services, the British MI-6, West German and Pakistani special services.

The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to the government, wrote the other day about the available facts proving that American agents are behind Mizo tribe terrorists operating in the union territory of Mizoran. The local press repeatedly published material attesting to the CIA's support for the separatist and nationalist groupings favouring the separation by force from India of the northeastern states of Assam, Tripura and Manipur. According to the weekly BLITZ, India's Ministry of the Interior possesses information showing that the CIA, using secret channels, is financing through Pakistan extremists operating in the Indian state of Punjab. According to the weekly INDIAN OBSERVER, the government decided to set up a special commission to investigate the CIA's improper activities in the country.

MEETING, MESSAGE MARKS INDIAN REPUBLIC DAY

Moscow Meeting

PM291001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and serve the cause of peace and progress in Asia and throughout the world. This was stated 25 January at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public to mark India's national holiday -- Republic Day. This meeting opened the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship in our country.

The keynote speaker, USSR Minister N.V. Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, stressed that over the years of independence the Indian people have achieved considerable successes in various spheres of life. Soviet people, the speaker noted, sincerely rejoice in this and wish the Indian people new achievements on the path of economic and social progress.

F.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, who spoke at the meeting, stated that mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the USSR is a graphic example of friendly relations between two states. The ambassador expressed the certainty that the close, multifaceted contacts between our countries will develop successfully in all fields.

Taking part in the meeting were K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minsiters; and leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of Soviet and public organizations.

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

PM291019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and ourselves, we send you and through you the government and all citizens of friendly India cordial congratulations on your national holiday -- Republic Day.

The talented and hard-working Indian people have accomplished considerable successes during the years of independence in advancing the national economy, developing science and culture. India's role in world affairs has substantially increased. Its consistent course towards ensuring peace and peoples' security, and struggle to avert the threat of war and achieve disarmament, against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for developing equitable cooperation between states are an important stabilising factor in the present-day international relations.

The Soviet people rejoice at friendly India's successes. They wish the Indian people new accomplishments along the road of economic and social progress, further consolidation of the international positions of peace-loving independent India.

Dynamic development of versatile relations between the USSR and India give cause for profound satisfaction. They are firmly sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between our countries. Further consolidation of these relations meets the interests of our peoples and the entire international community, the interests of peace on earth.

We wish you good health and successes in your activity. We send warm greetings to the friendly Indian people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

POLISH PRICE RISES, GDANSK 'DISORDER' REPORTED

LD011736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The Polish mass news media are continuing to comment on the results of the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the speech by Jaruzelski. It is stressed that the session provided a program of action to overcome the crisis situation and to attain stabilization in the field of the economy and social life.

The paper TRYBUNA LUDU writes in a commentary that the country is still, as before, experiencing a difficult time which demands much effort. However, this effort is leading the Poles forward, toward creativity. Support for the measures of the Military Council of National Salvation, directed toward introducing order in the field of the economy, is being expressed at plenums and aktivs and in the voivodship organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Measures for an orderly price system in the country serve these aims. On the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, new retail prices for basic foodstuff products, fuel and power were introduced on 1 February to restore the economic equlibrium which had been destroyed.

Explaining the government's policy on this question, the paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY points out that the state is striving to help the system of compensation for those families with the lowest incomes. Other kinds of benefit from social funds are also being used. In this connection, the press recalls the alarming results of Poland's social and economic development last year, linking them with the destructive activity of Solidarity, which, with its strike terror, threw the functioning of the national economy into disorganization.

Evaluating the situation in the country as a whole, TRYBUNA LUDU notes that for several weeks it has been characterized by calm and security. The martial law regime is being relaxed every week. But, unfortunately, the opponents of socialist Poland do not wish to reconcile themselves to this. They are attempting to create tension and to destroy the order which has been reestablished with difficulty.

Precisely this kind of attempt was undertaken in Gdansk on 30 January. As the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic has announced, a group of hostile elements stirred up street disorder here and attempted to take possession of public buildings. As a result, several people were wounded. Criminal proceedings have been instigated against the organizers of the disorders.

According to a statement from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, the provocateurs took advantage of the abrogation of some restrictions of the martial law. In order to prevent such disorders, the measures of martial law have been intensified in Gdansk; in particular, the curfew has been extended.

In connection with what took place in Gdansk, TRYBUNA LUDU states that those who attempt to heat up the situation in the country cannot count on impunity. They must face general moral and political condemnation, since they are acting against the whole people and are obstructing the normalization of the situation in the country.

WARSAW MILITIA COMMANDER ON POLISH UNDERGROUND

LD021206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Poland: The Enemies Are Creeping Into the Underground" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS) -- "The enemy has not capitulated. He is making his presence felt." Major General Jerzy Cwiek, commandant of the Warsaw Militia, has stated this to a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

He said: Inscriptions and leaflets with an antisocialist content are appearing here and there in the Polish capital. Attempts are taking place to revive speculation, especially at the threshold of the price rise which took place on 1 February. Jerzy Cwiek noted: "Incidentally, counterrevolution, both internal and external, first and foremost Western radio propaganda, is striving to use this necessary measure to whip up an antigovernment atmosphere.

"One of the most important tasks now is the struggle against the secret underground. There is information that an organizational reconstruction, an adjustment of its operation in conditions of illegitimacy, is taking place."

Assessing the measures taken and the present situation, General Cwiek said: "As early as during the night of 12-13 December the actions of leading centers of the counter-revolution were paralyzed. Over 400 persons were interned in the capital and numerous warning conversations were held. [Provedeny mnogochislennyyee preduprediteInyye besedy.] The propagadnda activities of antisocialist forces were cut short. The suspension of telephone links, checking private correspondence and supervision and restriction of movement sharply reduced the contacts between various counterrevolutionary centers. The guard mounted around radio and television stations has been strengthened. All these measures were as a rule effected without recourse to force. Attempts by extremist forces to organize strikes at some enterprises, including at Ursus, Huta Warszawa, the FSO car plant -- named after Swierczeliski and the Polkdor were brought to nought.

"The militia and the security service, together with the Polish Army, are on the alert. Secret hoards of speculators have been discovered and many millions of zlotys worth of goods and foodstuffs have been removed. During the first 6 weeks 46 provocateurs calling for strikes were found, as were 14 compilers and distributors of leaflets. The struggle is continuing," General Cwiek concluded.

U.S. POLISH POLICY LINKED WITH DISARMAMENT

LD310750 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 31 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Theatre of the Absurd? -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan TASS -- "If one listens to President Reagan and his Cabinet members, to say nothing of the hysterical American propaganda," PRAVDA writes, "it may appear that everything in the world pivots today on the so-called 'Polish question' and the 'Soviet behaviour'. This is, in particular, how in Washington they justify their unwillingness to decide on SALT talks, their more than cool attitude to the discussion of other disarmament issues, including at Geneva and Vienna, their intention to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of fruitless propaganda confrontation, etc. A noisy propaganda rumpus (what the Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER describes as Reagan's political show) of an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet content has been staged over the ocean to back their original version."

"All this is taking place at a time when those who have not gone blind see," PRAVDA points out," that the situation in Poland is becoming more and more normal, and that after many months of anarchy engendered by actions of anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary forces, and working rhythm has been established and measures are being taken to take the country out of the crisis."

"It is nevertheless being asserted at the White House and the State Department that the situation in Poland is 'worsening,'" PRAVDA writes. "Outwardly, it looks like a theatre of the absurd. In reality, the things are more serious."

"The Polish question," TRYBUNA LUDU justly points out, "is only a cover for Reagan's doctrine of the West's global confrontation with the socialist community."

The threats to the Polish state are aimed at turning Poland into a seat of tension in Europe. Washington is thus trying to undermine the foundations of European stability and cooperation. At the same time, hostile actions are being used to distract peoples' attention from resolving most urgent problems of war and peace and stopping the arms race, in order to push through military programmes and plans to stationing in Europe new American nuclear missile weapons. Another aim is to compel American people to stop thinking too much about the mounting unemployment, economic crisis, continuing inflation and other "accomplishments" of the powers that be in the United States.

TOTAL FAILURE OF U.S. TV SHOW ON POLAND NOTED

Petko Report

LD011538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The anti-Polish show, known as the television farce in many countries, has ended in total failure for the American administration. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Petko reports from New York:

With unheard-of generosity Washington paid half a million dollars out of the state purse toward the preparation of this television subversion. But the organizers of this political spectacle had to experience the bitter taste of failure. In spite of White House appeals, American workers and employees did not attend the filming, that is, the so-called meetings of solidarity. In Chicago, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was forced to delay filming because the auditorium was empty.

The second failure is the fact that no one wants to show this film production of Uncle Sam. Television business representatives do not wish to openly soil their hands with such measures. (Grossman), the head of a television company, decisively shied away from this White House scheme during an interview he gave to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. I would like to emphasize that this is certainly not one of our programs, he said.

The New York TIMES says that only three local stations decided to relay this television show directly. Another paper, the VILLAGE VOICE, poses the acute question: What right do those who destroy entire trade unions and who murder trade unionists from Salvador to Argentina have to speak on behalf of the Polish working people? We have before us an attempt to revive the cold war, the paper claims.

The third grievance suffered by the stage setters in Washington is the fact that in spite of the pressure that was exerted, the idea of this television spectacular received only limited support from the NATO bloc allies and the other countries. The schemes Washington had in connection with this spectacle only led to all-round discord, the ABC television network states. It is typical of the Americans to have such a disgusting idea, (Keegan) Richardson, writes from Sheffield in Britain.

Kornilov on TV Show

LD021030 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The same circles in the United States, which not long ago tried to "bomb into the stone age" revolutionary Vietnam, which have unleashed and are still waging an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, which are trying, wherever it is possible -- in Chile or El Salvador, in the Dominican Republic or South Korea -- openly and secretly, to stifle any attempt by the peoples to determine their future on their own, are now prattling about "independence" of states and "non-interference" in others' affairs, Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today, commenting on the anti-Polish television show organised by President Reagan in Washington.

"Those who encourage and feed the most reactionary, dictatorial and anti-people regimes, who are arming the Israeli aggressors and torpedoing the imposition of sanctions against a huge concentration camp, which is racist-ruled South Africa, are urging to pray for freedom," the news analyst points out. "Those who have created in their own country a state system of legalised arbitrariness, who fire at "disobedient" in Miami, send heavily armed guards and police to "pacify" fighters against racism, and handcuff leaders of the trade union of air traffic controllers who came out in defence of their vital rights, are now expatiating about "human rights." Indeed, Washington's hypocrisy knows no bounds."

"At present," the author points out, "when the roadshow proved to be a flop, it is obvious that leaders of a number of Western countries who agreed to participate in Washington's unsavoury undertaking did not gain, to put it mildly, any political prestige. One thing is also apparent, those circles in the United States which took to heightening international tension, intensifying the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, will achieve nothing from their hysterical calls to let "Poland be Poland." Socialist Poland has been and will remain such. But it will never become another Chile, no matter how this might be wished by those who organise one subversion after another against that sovereign socialist country."

Agayants Commentary

LD312232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 31 Jan 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Judging by the latest reports, Washington's much publicized television buffoonery called "Let Poland Be Poland" has ended in total failure. A handful of leaders from the notorious "Free World," as they collectively call themselves, led by the White House boss, and several political renegades who appeared on the stage of this second-rate anti-Polish show together with some Hollywood actors, only emphasized the abyss which seperates these politicos from the real problems of the present. This television provocation, which is unprecedented in the history of international relations, earned neither applause nor glory for its organisers. Many television companies simply refused to relay this evil-smelling concoction. Hollywood in bad taste, vulgarity raised to the level of politics and a depressing spectacle -- such are the first reactions to Washington's TV buffonery.

Pakhomov Dispatch

LD020758 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The undertaking of the Washington pseudo-producers who thought of staging a mass show concerning the events in Poland has obviously failed, V. Pakhomov, the New York correspondent of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes in the newspaper today. Notwithstanding all efforts by the Reagan administration, which operated together with the reactionary top leadership of the AFL-CIO and traitors from amidst the Polish emigration, he remarks, only several hundred people could have been collected throughout the country who were willing to listen to the officials from the White House and Congress. The influential American newspaper New York TIMES regretted in this context that Reagan's call had not aroused enthusiasm amidst ordinary Americans. Even for the Chicago speech of Secretary of State Haig, according to the ABC television program, the organisers were not able to attract a big enough audience. Haig had to speak in a half empty hall and the television show was also a failure, the author of the article emphasizes. Everything was very unconvincing and only malicious and vile, designed for those ignorant people who hypocritically at first threaten to hang all communists, before running for the dollars promised for participation in this hullabaloo.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' OVER POLAND CRITICIZED

PM290955 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko article: "'The Law Is a Whiffletree: "You Turn it Whichever Way You Want To Go' -- This Is the Essence of Washington's Imperial Policy"]

[Text] "During a state of emergency the U.S. President has the right with the assistance of the Justice Department to arrest and hold in custody any person with respect to whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that he will probably commit or conspire with others to commit acts of sabotage" -- from the 1950 Internal Security Act.

"A State of Emergency may be imposed in the FRG in the event of a serious violation of public order. After the proclamation of a State of Emergency the three powers (the United States, Britain and France -- V.L.) may take such measures (including the use of weapons) as are necessary to maintain or restore order" -- from the 1952 Bonn Treaty on relations between the FRG and the three (Western) powers.

And so, the legislation of the United States and its NATO allies and international agreements between them provide for the imposition of a State of Emergency in their own countries and even armed intervention in the FRG in the event of disturbances threatening the Constitution and NATO membership. For them this goes without saying when it is a question of defending their own interests, the ruling classes' interests. But when socialist Poland uses a similar constitutional right to suppress sabotage with criminal intent and to ensure its own security and order, for the hypocritical Washington jurists this is a violation of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. Does this mean, then, that as in the past -- at the time of the Roman Empire -- "what is fitting for Jupiter is not fitting for a bull"?

For the incumbents of the White House the statutes of international law are just like a whiffletree: you turn it whichever way you want to go. For them the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act are not confirmation of the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, but grounds for sanctions are pressure on sovereign states.

Washington does not like Poland's behavior and decides to punish it. You see, it does not take kindly to the Polish leadership's legitimate measures to defend the country's Constitution and state system, and it announces economic and other sanctions against it. It does not give a damn that these actions hit the living standards of the very Poles about whose fate the White House hypocritically sighs. Release the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionaries and give them back the levers of power, and then perhaps we will provide loans and goods, only not to the state but to Solidarity's leaders. In world politics it is like being on a highway: I have the power of life and death!

Many Europeans are bewildered by the Grundyism, arrogance and hypocrisy of the White House. Dual yardsticks long ago became the norm for behavior in international affairs there.

Under the fascist Salazar Lisbon was among Washington's best friends. But once the April 1974 revolution occurred, the United States mounted a campaign of persecution against the "Red peril" in Portugal. All of NATO's methods of political and economic pressure were used to turn the Portuguese ship to the right.

The Greeks hated the black colonels' junta, but they were idolized on the American Olympus. And now Washington dislikes the present Papandreou government. And people there grind their teeth in irritation when the Greeks refuse to join in the actions against Poland. Just you wait, Washington blusters: We will obtain satisfaction from the refractory Greeks.

As soon as the question of communist participation in the government was placed on the agenda in Italy U.S. Ambassador Gardner loudly voiced American displeasure. Moreover, a plan for a rightwing military coup was drawn up with CIA participation.

The French only had to want government changes and official Washington gave them a piece of its mind about the participation of communists in the government.

Not to mention Latin America. There Uncle Sam behaves like a Northern overseer of Southern Negroes. Chile's lawfully elected President Allende? But he was guilty of not obeying the White House. And Senator Church admitted: Allende was killed with the CIA's help. Long live Pinochet, Stroessner and other dictators, obedient friends of the United States! Somoza was propped up by dollars and bayonets, and even today the CIA is sharpening its dagger against the Sandinistas. For Washington the Salvadoran junta is a loyal ally, and the struggling people are criminals. The Haitians had only to speak against the corrupt Duvalier regime and Washington declared that it would not tolerate changes in Haiti and sent its warships to protect the dictator.

The White House freely takes rightists to its heart and shuns leftists, loves fascists and hates their enemies. But it will not wash when they base their passions on Helsinki principles or try to teach sovereign countries a lesson, threatening them with punishment.

The world is founded not on the arrogance of strength or the hypocrisy of "Pax Americana", but on the real, equal correlation of forces between the two systems. And if the White House considers it possible to impose martial law in its states at a time of race riots and to envisage imposing a state of emergency in allied countries, like the FRG, for example, then on what grounds does it question Poland's sovereign right to take a similar step? All sober-minded Europeans are asking this question along with Henri Nannen, chief editor of West Germany's STERN magazine. It is not for the Americans, who are keeping more than 300,000 of their soldiers in West Germany, including for the purpose of carrying out intervention in that country in the event of a threat to the FRG's Constitution and its NATO membership, it is not for them to expatiate on the role of the USSR and other socialist countries in the Polish events.

Washington is still capable of keeping its favorite dictator-scoundrels afloat for some time, but sooner or later the wave of popular anger will catch them. Washington can still make certain NATO allies join in its sanctions by means of pressure and threats. But teach Poland a lesson?... Its arms are too short.

TASS CITES WARSAW PAPER ON U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

LD011436 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. President is mistaken thinking that his propaganda rumpus will intimidate the Polish authorities and will compel them to give up the efforts to curb the plans of anti-socialist forces, writes the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA.

The newspaper stresses that the U.S. administration's actions show once again that the United States is going to play the part of "world gendarme." A question arises: Who has given the Washington administration the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another sovereign state? Poland needs tranquility. Martial law is directed at stabilising life in the country and overcoming the profound political and economic crisis. Many leading figures in Western Europe stressed before the declaration of martial law that the developments in Poland were the internal matter of the Poles. At present, however, when conditions have been created for such stabilisation, the American administration changed its tactics with regard to Poland and resorted to threats in order to "punish" the country for its desire to overcome its difficulties on its own and determine its future without interference.

President Reagan, RZECZPOSPOLITA writes, should know that use of "sanctions" and propaganda provocations never brought any benefits to the United States. On the contrary, it brought only losses. This happened in Cuba, Vietnam and other countries. This will happen this time too.

The U.S. President constantly expatiates about "human rights." If he is really seeking to defend them, he has an excellent opportunity to do this not in the far away Poland, but much closer, for instance, in Guatemala or El Salvador. Tens of people, demanding work, bread and respect for human dignity, are daily killed there by the Washington-backed regimes with American-made weapons under the watchful eye of American advisers.

It is high time, the newspaper concludes, that the Reagan administration gave up its attempts at gross interference in the Polish internal affairs, for it has fo. this neither grounds nor right.

POLISH REPORTS ON CURRENT TASKS CITED

LD300934 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, TASS -- The Polish news agency reports that the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic adopted a decree on a savings programme for 1982. It provides for measures aimed at cutting back the staff of the economic management and government bodies and at reducing non-production spending.

The Polish press carries the figures of the Main Statistical Board of the Polish People's Republic, which show that during the time of the operation of Solidarity in the country the social and economic situation of Poland considerably deteriorated. Discrepancies in the development of the national economy were aggravated by the economically unjustified reduction in work time and the growth of incomes with the simultaneous decrease of the level of production. Last year the national income in the country in firm prices dropped by 13 percent.

A debate is unfolding in the country on the results of the session of the Sejm and the speech of Wojciech Jaruzelski at it. This speech is viewed as a programme of action of the Sejm deputies. It contains realistic proposals for overcoming the crisis and explains possibilities for the further development of socialist Poland.

The newspaper GLOS ROBOTNICZY has published a talk with Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee, who comments on the party's growing influence on life in the country. The process of ideological and organizational cleansing is under way in party organizations. Following the imposition of martial law in Poland, serious changes have taken place in the line-up of the political forces. The anti-socialist forces have been removed from the political scene, although it cannot be said that they have been ultimately vanquished, Marian Orzechowski said. We advocate ideological and political consolidation, the removal of the PUWP, and a party of a Marxist-Leninist character which is the vanguard of the working class.

A conference of the secretaries of the voivodship committees for ideology and propaganda that took place at the PUWP Central Committee stressed the need to resolutely struggle against anti-communism and manifestations of national[illegible].

The Polish press continues to repulse the American propaganda show, which the U.S. President intends to conduct under the pretext of protecting Poland. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes: "The 'Polish question' is, of course, merely camouflage for Reagan's doctrine of global confrontation between the West and the socialist community.

"The United States and its allies hope to restore the situation which existed in Poland prior to December 13, when the extremist Solidarity forces and the adventurists from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, supported by the West, wanted to lead the country into a fratricidal conflict and actually provoke the 'internationalization' of Polish domestic problems. The activities of the West and particularly, the U.S., which contravene our national and state interests, and the revival of cold war rhetoric interfere with the climate of dialogue and European cooperation. It is time for the West to realize that it does not pay to exploit the artifically inflated 'Polish question' in the interests of NATO and the United States," the newspaper says in conclusion.

POLISH PARLIAMENTARIANS PROTEST U.S. PROPAGANDA

LD301340 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, TASS -- The Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union has sent a message to the Parliamentary Group of the USA for the members of the group and U.S. Congress to familiarise themselves with it. The message says, in particular:

On January 25, 1982, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in its decision pointed out that the imposition of martial law in the country was a necessity and a lesser evil than a bloody confrontation. It created possibilities for the restoration of the normal functioning of the state and its bodies, the economy and social life. The imposition of martial law in accordance with the Polish Constitution has nothing in common with military dictatorship. All constitutional bodies of the state power act in accordance with the powers they are vested with. The restrictions upon some civil freedoms are of temporary and transitional character. They were imposed, proceeding from the highest state interests.

On January 20, this year, the President of the USA announced January 30 to be a "day of solidarity with the Polish people", and on January 31 planned to present a telecast devoted to Poland. The character of those propagandist actions is obvious. They cannot be appraised in any other than an unfounded an inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state, and as an overt act of propagandist aggression. The deputies of the Polish Sejm cannot but protest against those actions.

We want to draw attention to serious consequences which those actions may have for the state of and prospects for the development of Polish-U.S. relations as well as for international cooperation.

The obvious anti-Polish campaign which disrupts the natural contacts between the Polish and U.S. peoples is being stepped up at a time when the authorities and the Polish people have undertaken a common cause of national redemption which already yields the first results. One cannot fail to see them.

We cannot show passivity with regard to attempts at violating the principles of co-existence in international relations. We have a right to demand that facts be appraised honestly and that actions which are directed against the Polish people and its sovereign state be abandoned. The U.S. Government in the recent past repeatedly stated that the Poles themselves would solve their internal problems.

We expect that the parliamentary group of the USA, with which the Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union is linked with the traditional ties of close cooperation, will exert influence on the U.S. Government for it to observe the basic principles in relations between sovereign states. We have a right to expect that the unexampled action of economic pressure and propagandist campaign directed against Poland will be appraised by Congress according to its deserts.

POLISH SEJM DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON U.S. SANCTIONS

LD301730 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, TASS -- "The imperialist states by means of blackmail, economic pressure, ideological sabotage, and through organization of conspiracies are trying to weaken the unity of the countries of the socialist community. In the past year and a half Poland has become a proving ground for various anti-socialist intrigues by the forces of international imperialism. They wanted to tear Poland away from the life-tested friends and allies," Kazimierz Morawski, a prominent Polish state and public figure, a deputy of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, said in an interview with TASS correspondent Fedor Labutin.

The Polish patriots, he said, are aware that Poland has been and will be a sovereign socialist state linked with the USSR by strong ties of friendship and cooperation. This is the main foundation of Poland's independence.

Martial law has prevented the realization of the plans of the counter-revolutionary forces which have not yet abandoned their goals. This particularly manifests itself in the policy pursued by President Reagan of the United States. The economic "sanctions" by the White House with regard to Poland are nothing other than an interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state. It is precisely in this way that Reagan's another propagandist step should appraised -- the "day of solidarity with the Polish people" scheduled for January 30.

We understand, Kazimierz Morawski emphasized, that Washington's policy is prompted by hatred and by the failure of the U.S. strategists' plans.

In the period difficult to us we have come to see for ourselves once again where there are friends and where there are enemies. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have rendered and are rendering an immense material and moral assistance to us. It is only due to them that the Polish economy is functioning, creating conditions for overcoming the crisis, Kazimierz Morawski stated.

GDR, USSR SIGN TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

LD281752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Trade between the GDR and the USSR in 1982 will reach more than R11.5 billion. A corresponding protocol on mutual deliveries and services was signed in Moscow today by the minsisters of foreign trade of the GDR and the USSR, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev.

The proportion of products of the metal-processing industry in the GDR's exports amounts to about 65 percent, while raw materials, semifinished products and fuels account for approximately two-thirds of the GDR's imports from the USSR. The trade in products of the metal-processing industry and the chemical industry is largely determined by the agreements and arrangements on specialization and cooperation concluded between the GDR and the USSR. This applies in particular to the sectors of microelectronics, robot construction and engineering, and scientific apparatus.

The agreed Soviet deliveries of raw materials are of outstanding importance for the GDR. Within the framework of long-term agreements on participation in investments, the GDR receives from the USSR large quantities of fuels, rolling-mill products, nonferrous metals, iron ore and pig iron, raw phosphates, asbestos, chemical base materials, wood pulp, sawn timber, pulping timber, cotton and other important raw materials.

In addition, the GDR imports from the USSR rationalization equipment such as metal-working machines, equipment for the energy industry, geological installations, construction and road-building machinery, lifting and transportation equipment, agricultural machinery, electronic components and other products of the electronics industry, aeronautical equipment, tractors, rail and road vehicles including passenger cars, as well as equipment for the GDR's consumer goods and food industries.

GDR exports include products of the metal-processing industry such as plant and installations for investment projects in the Soviet engineering and vehicle building industry, electronics-electrical engineering industry, the basic and chemical industry and agriculture.

According to the 1982 annual protocol, GDR engineering combines export a significant proportion of their output of machines and equipment to the USSR, such as presses and forges, machine tools, transportation and lifting equipment including caterpillar and rail-mounted slewing cranes, textile machines and installations for the Soviet light and food industries. The agreed deliveries in the field of computer and data-processing technology are of a considerable volume. Among the GDR's important export items are ocean-going ships, including fishing vessels, and river vessels as well as railroad cars and agricultural machinery.

Consumer goods to be delivered by the GDR include furniture, glass and ceramic products, films and household chemicals, cosmetics, toys and musical instruments, lighting fixtures and electric household equipment, and products of the textile industry.

At the ceremony of the signing the protocol, Horst Soelle said it is the aim of all efforts to strengthen still further the alliance of friendship with the USSR with a view to enhancing the economic potential of both countries and strengthening the community of socialist states as a whole.

SOVIET-GDR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION SAILS FROM RIGA

PM291017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Ye. Vostrukhov report: "Toward Antarctic Shores"]

[Text] Riga -- The motor ship Estoniya has left the Riga sea terminal on a voyage to the snowy shores of the continent of ice. It is carrying the participants in the 27th Soviet Antarctic Expedition. They include a big group of GDR scientists, who will explore the secrets of the distant continent with the Soviet specialists.

The participants in the previous Antarctic expedition will come home on the Estoniya's return voyage.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON 1982 PROTOCOL

LD311440 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] In the Soviet capital today Nikolay Patrolichev and Peter Veress, Soviet and Hungarian ministers of foreign trade respectively, signed the Soviet-Hungarian 1982 trade protocol.

In accordance with the protocol trade between the two countries in 1982 will increase to R6.8 billion. After the ceremonial signing Peter Veress said the following to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] Hungarian-Soviet foreign trade had a good year in 1981. We want to continue these results in the next year, 1982. Spectacular amounts of growth are not characteristic of the economy and foreign trade now; rather, it is characteristic that one goal is the protection of the established structure and results, successes and the other goal is the foundation of further steps necessary for further development. The 1982 protocol serves these two goals well.

As I have said, the structure of our trade is not changing fundamentally. The Soviet Union will continue [words indistinct] in machines, various consumer items, medicines, electronic equipment, instruments, numerous food industry products. The Soviet Union will also (?still be our main source) of energy, raw materials, [word indistinct] equipment, machines, agricultural equipment and machines, vehicles and numerous durable consumer items [words indistinct].

I could say that 1982 will consolidate the results achieved to date in trade between the two countries, and it will create the basis for further development which organically is manifested in the present implementation of the 5-year foreign trade plan and 5-year foreign trade agreement. In 1981 we worked, fulfilling the provisions in essentially more unfavorable international political and economic circumstances. This also means that the qualitative marks of fulfillment must be consolidated. Thus [words indistinct]. The important requirement is to [word indistinct] the significantly more vigorous implementation, perhaps much more important than at any other time.

From the viewpoint of our economies, the significance of Hungary in the Soviet economy and the significance of the Soviet Union in the Hungarian economy are not identical, of course. However, our deliveries, beside the [word indistinct], have their significance in many spheres for the Soviet Union. It is unnecessary to mention the significance of the Soviet deliveries for the Hungarian economy. This interest is mutual and joint. The protection of this joint and mutual interest is the task of both of us, and this thought is the direction and thought of the implementers of Hungarian and Soviet foreign trade This is the joint interest which prevails in our trade with all the socialist countries, and which is naturally embedded in the political interests and objectives of helping and supporting one another which mark our relations at many levels and in many spheres of life. [end recording]

PROBLEMS OF YUGOSLAVS WORKING ABROAD ASSESSED

LD012222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) -- "Hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav citizens are forced to live in foreign countries, in conditions of inequality and capitalist exploitation", IZVESTIYA writes today.

There are now 670,000 Yugoslav workers and about 400,000 members of their families in West European countries, the paper says. Why are the Yugoslavs forced to go abroad? Mainly due to the problem of finding work. "In spite of the rise in employment and the drain of a considerable proportion of the labor force abroad," the paper points out, "there is still a fairly high level of unemployment in the SFRY. The data published in the Yugoslav press varies, but the most common figure is 800,000. True, the press has repeatedly pointed out that not all those registered at the labor exchanges are really unemployed, since the figure includes quite a few who are trying to find more suitable work or better conditions. According to the federal Labor, Health and Social Security Committee, the number of 'really unemployed' in the country is about 600,000."

"People here in Yugoslavia," the paper says, "understand that it is not for charity that the FRG, for instance, hires foreigners when some of its own work force is unemployed."

"The point is that the monopolies profit more from the 'economic emigrants' such as Yugoslavs, Italians or Turks."

The loss of part of the labor force has not been beneficial for the development of the national economy, Yugoslav economists say. True, the "unavoidable evil," which temporary labor emigration is considered to be here, does seem to have certain advantages. Yugoslavia received cash transfers in hard currency, the earnings of Yugoslavs abroad augment the country's foreign currency reserves, Yugoslavia has a large, chronic deficit in its trade exchange with the West.

However, IZVESTIYA writes, one should bear in mind the fact that among the Yugoslav workers in the West, "there is great activity by religious organizations, and by emigrant groups implacably hostile to socialism, headed by fascist lackeys who fled after World War II. If one turns to the SFRY's chronicle of trials connected with anti-state activities, one can easily see that many of those sentenced for antisocialist propaganda became involved in it after they had been subjected to ideological treatment in the West."

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV CITED ON EAST-WEST TIES

PM291021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Noble Objectives"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has stressed that socialist Bulgaria will continue to march along the path of consolidating unity, indestructible friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Our course is the course of rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR.

At the 12th BCP Congress, he said in an interview with the Pergamon Press publishing house, we stated that we were adopting the CPSU's peace program for the eighties as our own and would do everything to implement it. The Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening detente, halting the arms race and implementing specific measures in the disarmament sphere are in accord with the interests of not only the USSR, Bulgaria and the other fraternal countries, but also the interests of all peoples of the planet. We are well aware that the Soviet Union and L.I. Brezhnev personally -- that outstanding statesman and fighter for peace and detente -- are doing everything to attain peace and disarmament.

The Reagan administration is pursuing a short-sighted policy. It does not accord with the interests of preserving peace and does not promote consolidation of the peoples' security or the development of international cooperation, T. Zhivkov stated. He resolutely denounced NATO plans aimed at deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe.

Touching on relations among the Balkan states, the Bulgarian leader emphasized the need to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

CHERNENKO DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR PCF CONGRESS

LD020858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Paris today at the invitation of the leadership of the French Communist Party [PCF] to take part in the work of the 26th PCF Congress. The delegation includes Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Comrade Fedirko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom; and Comrade (Kolokova), member of the CPSU Central Committee and a weaver from the Lenin worsted combine in Ivanovo.

The CPSU delegation was seen off by Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other official figures.

MAUROY ON COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

LD021054 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb, TASS -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, speaking in a programme of Radio RTL, positively assessed the governing of the country by left-wing forces. This experience, he said, is of great importance both for French history and for development of Europe and even the world in general. Asked by journalists about cooperation between socialists and communists, the prime minister said that it is taking place in "perfectly satisfactory conditions." Naturally, he said, there are certain problems, but, as the head of government, I may say that the government is solidary [as received] and follows a common policy.

FRENCH APPROVAL OF SOVIET GAS DEAL CITED

PM291029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan, (TASS) -- Commentaries continue to abound in the French press on the signing in Paris of the agreement between the Soviet foreign trade association Soyuzgazeksport and the French state-owned company Gaz de France for supplies of natural gas from the Soviet Union to France.

L'HUMANITE calls the signing of this agreement "an important event in economic life." It writes: Despite the many obstacles put up by the Reagan administration, the "gas contract" between EEC countries and the Soviet Union has become a reality. France has followed in the footsteps of the FRG and shown clearly that it does not intend to heed the cries from across the ocean. The Soviet-French agreement is evidence that when it comes to mutually advantageous relations, which are the basis of a new form of cooperation between capitalist and socialist countries, reason can triumph, despite existing differences of opinion and the prophecies of apologies-for-soothsayers, L'HUMANITE writes.

The "gas contract" is only one part of a broader agreement between the two countries, LE MATIN points out. For France is to supply the Soviet Union with all sorts of equipment for the gas pipeline that is under construction. This means major orders for French enterprises and thus the creation of thousands of new jobs in France.

Referring to the Soviet-French agreement as the "new contract of the century," LE PARISIEN LIBERE points out that France signed this agreement despite pressure from the United States.

J. Delors, France's minister of economy and finance, said here that France wants to maintain trade relations with all the countries of the world. He pointed out the need for the country to diversify its sources of energy supplies. The minister sharply criticized the United States' economic policy, calling it "schizophrenic." The greatest threat to the French economy, J. Delors said, is the United States' continuing indifference to the consequences for Europe of its economic decisions.

RIZOSPASTIS PUBLISHES CPSU-KKE COMMUNIQUE

NC010946 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 31 Jan 82 p 1

["Joint Communique of the KKE, CPSU"]

[Text] On 29 January a meeting was held at the headquarters of the CPSU Central Committee between Comrades K. Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, and a KKE [Greek Communist Party] delegation composed of KKE Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis and Comrade N. Kaloudhis, member of the Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee. The members of the KKE delegation briefed the CPSU representatives on the Greek people's struggle for radical democratic changes.

Following the victory of the democratic forces in the parliamentary elections of 18 October 1981 a new situation has been created in the country and new possibilities and prospects have been opened for the implementation of the Greek people's desires. For this reason and in the KKE view, it is necessary, with reliance on the mass democratic movement, to implement consistently in life a program of radical measures aimed at the true consolidation of national independence and the implementation of a truly pacific policy, the overcoming of the economic crisis and the development of the country's economy to the interest of the people through the elimination of the unaccountability of monopolies and the democratization of social life.

The KKE steadfastly seeks to rally a unity of action among all forces struggling for democratic anti-imperialist changes in Greece.

The CPSU delegation expressed the opinion that the KKE activity, its resolute struggle for democratic changes, and its participation in the antiwar movement are making a substantial contribution to the common cause of peace and social progress.

The CPSU delegates briefed their Greek comrades on the course for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions; on the most altruistic work of the working class, farmers, intellectuals, and Soviet youths; and on the successful fulfillment of the duties for the building of communism in the USSR.

The Soviet side briefed the KKE delegation on the struggle the CPSU is waging for peace, for a reduction in international tension, against the arms race and the concrete efforts that are being exerted for achieving these goals.

The Greek comrades expressed their special appreciation of the Soviet people's achievements and the CPSU activity and noted that Soviet achievements both in domestic and foreign policy currently constitute a significant help to all democratic forces, to all those who are struggling for the avoidance of nuclear destruction and to humanity's peaceful future.

In the discussion there was an identity of views on the question of the present-day international situation which is characterized by a general deepening of confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace.

The aggressive actions of imperialism led to the growth of international tension. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and attempts to export counterrevolution have been made by imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, into an official state policy.

The CPSU and KKE delegations firmly denounced imperialism's aggressive designs which are fraught with the danger of a new world war. They denounced imperialism's blunt intervention in the affairs of Poland and Afghanistan and in the affairs of other countries struggling for national and social liberation, for peace and justice.

Together with all the peoples the two delegations consider it important and timely to strengthen the struggle for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and peaceful cooperation without nuclear arms.

The two delegations supported the faster and just solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions for an independent, sovereign, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus. The two delegations supported the peaceful settlement of Greek-Turkish differences, taking into consideration the national interests of the two peoples on the basis of the principles of international law and established practice.

They opposed the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli agreement for "strategic cooperation" which leads to the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and increases the threat to peace and international security.

The CPSU and KKE delegations highly appreciated the communists' contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

They considered that the activities of the communist movement and the continuing growth of its influence again confirm its vital strength, its necessity as a most important element in social progress.

The delegations of the two brotherly parties decisively reject any attempts at undermining or splitting the communist movement. They stand for further invigoration of joint actions of communist and workers' parties, of all progressive and democratic forces in the world so that the machinations of reaction and its artificially provoked anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns may be decisively repulsed.

The CPSU and the KKE support the consolidation of friendship and trust between the peoples of the two countries, and the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding that are characteristic of relations between Soviet and Greek communists.

FIRST 100 DAYS OF GREEK SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

LD311446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] The foreign press continues to publish numerous materials dedicated to the Papandreou government's first 100 days in office in Greece. The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, which formed a government 3 months ago, won an impressive victory in the parliamentary elections on 18 October last year under the slogan of radical change in both Greece's internal and external policy, writes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev. All-round democratization of public life, an antimonopolistic course in the economy, the struggle for an independent foreign policy -- such are the basic directions in which the changes promised to the Greek people must occur. The last 100 days is not a long period but quite sufficient to sum up some of the actions of the first socialist government in Greek history.

It is perfectly obvious that the forecasts of the reactionary bourgeois mass media, particularly the U.S. media, which predicted a rapid fall for Papandreou's government, have not been justified. On the contrary, its positions have been reinforced thanks to a skillful and careful policy.

However, the extreme caution shown by the government is doing much to delay the implementation of changes promised to the voters. This is particularly apparent in the economic field. To date no decisive measures have been taken on nationalization, and the two so-called packages of the government's economic measures have been recognized on the whole by the public as being far from adequate.

However, changes of personnel have commenced in the state apparatus, the command of the armed forces, and the leadership of the trade unions.

Security vetting in appointments to state institutions has been cancelled. The news which Greece receives via state radio and television has become more objective and varied. Another positive factor is the fact that young people of 18 have received the right to vote in elections. But still, individual steps by the government in foreign policy have been the most effective.

Greece has declared its readiness to take part in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. She has refused to join in the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish actions of NATO and the United States. Greece's relations with progressive forces of the Arab world are being actively developed. The granting of diplomatic status to the representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Athens has been announced.

The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement's 100 days in power show irrefutably that, in order to make the policy of changes successful, it must develop in all directions at the same time, both within the country, and in Greece's international relations. It must rest on a mighty national movement in which the broad strata of Greek society take part, and all leftist political forces in the country. This is the guarantee of successful forward movement along the path of social progress, peace, and goodneighborliness.

Papandreou's Antinuclear Proposal

NC311932 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[From the "Events and Views" program: Unattributed commentary on Papandreou's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans]

[Text] Three months have gove by since the head of the Greek Government, Andreas Papandreou, while speaking in the Chamber of Deputies proposed converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone in Europe. At that time, Papandreou said that Greece is the first to propose and, very shortly, to begin the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory.

So far we have had no information from Athens, writes our radio commentator, on the commencement of talks with the U.S. on this issue. However, there is no basis for doubting the intent of the Greek Government to rid the country of the nuclear threat. Recent statements by Andreas Papandreou and members of his government never created any doubts about this intent, or on the aim of Greece to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The peaceful proposals of the Greek Government were lauded both within the country and overseas. They are appreciated as extremely timely and useful to the cause of peace at a time of tension, blamed on the U.S., in the international situation. In the eventuality of their implementation, the Greek proposals create the prospect for a solution of Greece's own security problems and for all other European countries at a time when Washington is attempting to dictate to its NATO allies the role of a U.S. nuclear polygon [as heard].

As it is well-known, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries support the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, and understandably also in the Balkans. Dear listeners, we remind you of the interview given by the head of the Soviet State, Leonid Breahnev, last April which was published in the Greek newspaper TA NEA.

The Soviet Union repeatedly stated that it will never use nuclear weapons agains those countries which refuse to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons and which will not accept them on their territory. This alone, Brezhnev emphasized, is a sufficiently firm guarantee. However, we are prepared to proceed even further and sign, at any moment, a special agreement with any country from among the nonnuclear countries, including Greece, if it undertakes the obligation not to accept nuclear weapons on its territory.

Saluting and supporting the Greek proposal, our commentator continues, the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake specific obligations not to use nuclear weapons against those countries which will participate in a nuclear-free zone; in other words, those that will abandon the production, acquisition and installation of nuclear weapons on their territory. Such guarantees by the Soviet Union could be strengthened either through the signing of a multilateral agreement or through bilateral agreements with each country participating in such a zone, our commentator concludes.

GREECE GIVES 'WORTHY REPLY' TO U.S. 'IMPUDENCE'

LD012314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Radio Moscow correspondent Yuriy Fokin report from Athens]

[Text] The Greek parliament has ratified the agreement on the development of commercial and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece. It provides for the development of bilateral cooperation in the construction and modernization of industrial enterprises, exchanges in goods and services, the buying and selling of licenses and patents and the specialiization and coordination of industrial production. The agreement also provides for the setting up of a Soviet-Greek intergovernmental commission which will study all questions of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Commentaries in the Greek mass media, as well as pronouncements by politicans and representatives of business circles, which have appeared in connection with this, indicate that the Greek public welcomes the aspirations of the two countries to expand business cooperation.

The repair of Soviet vessels will soon be resumed at the Neorion shipyards on the island of Syros. The Athens paper RIZOSPASTIS carried a statement by (Valirakis), deputy minister of coordination, that a Greek delegation will be setting off for the Soviet Union in a few days' time to conclude specific contracts, and -- as was stressed -- with very beneficial conditions for Athens. This deal evoked a stormy reaction from Washington. A U.S. State Department spokesman demanded that the Greek Government explain such action. To this political impudence came an extremely worthy reply. In its foreign policy, said a government spokesman, Greece is guided by the single principle (?which is beneficial) to the country's national interests. And this deal is both useful and advantageous to Greece.

PROCEEDINGS OF AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

LD302158 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 30 Jan, TASS -- The Communist Party of Austria held today an extraordinary congress at Vienna's Congress Halle, one of the biggest halls of the Austrian capital. It was attended by 584 delegates representing party organisations of all Austria's communes. The only question on the congress's agenda was the discussion and adoption of a new party program.

The report on the draft program was made by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. He emphasised that for the first time the party's principal document covered so extensively important socio-political problems and formulated the main demands and tasks of the party at the present stage. The Austrian communists were adopting their program at a time when the class struggle had become more acute at international and national levels. The program could and must become a reliable basis helping the party wage that struggle even more efficiently and with even greater initiative.

The international situation today was characterised by a deepening, as well as an even closer interlacing, of the cyclical and general crises of the world capitalist system. The danger of a destructive nuclear war had grown as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness. But opposition to the Reagan administration's policies for confrontation with the Soviet Union, the policies of force, diktat and crude interference in the home affairs of other states, was mounting in Western Europe, including among a section of ruling circles.

Franz Muhri said that the party program was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism practically applied in Austria's conditions. The program was a result of a broad discussion within the party.

Speaking about the new program's distinguishing features, the leader of the Austrian communists emphasised that it stressed, in particular, the possibility of averting the third world war. As far as the part covering the internal situation in Austria was concerned, it had been drawn up after a thorough study of the essence of state-monpolist capitalism and its peculiarities in Austria. The document was more clearly oriented towards struggle in defence of the nationalised sector in the country's economy.

The new program clearly rejected attempts for opportunist adjustment to social-democracy, Franz Muhri said. At the same time, it stressed the importance of the unity of action and the joint struggle of the socialists, communists and other working people.

He gave a scathing denunciation of attempts by bourgeois ideologists, the rightist leadership of the Western socialist parties and theorists of the so-called "Eurocommunism" to take advantage of recent Polish developments in order to discredit the very principles of real socialism.

As regards the "third way" preached by the social-democrats in the West, including in Austria, that way, the speaker emphasised, could in fact lead only to capitalism. Therefore those representatives of "Eurocommunism" who had also started talking about the "third way" were actually themselves treading the road of adjusting themselves ideologically and politically to social-democracy.

A large part of the program was devoted to the question of the attitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It was precisely owing to the USSR and other socialist countries and their peaceful policies that it had been possible to achieve political detente in Europe and create real possibilities of forestalling a new war. The Austrian communists' new program confirmed the bonds of internationalism and solidarity binding them with the countries of socialism, Franz Muhri said.

A wide discussion on the party's draft program followed. Many speakers stressed the significance of the constructive peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his visit to Bonn and censured the Reagan administration's policy for the arms race and confrontation and NATO's decision to site new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe.

After Franz Muhri's closing speech the delegates unanimously endorsed the new program of the Communist Party of Austria. The party's extraordinary congress ended its work.

PORTUGUESE CP PLENUM RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD021154 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Feb, TASS — The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has held a plenary meeting here at which it analysed the domestic political situation.

The plenum's resolution, published today, stresses that if the ruling parties remain further in power, this will threaten Portugal and its people with disastrous consequences.

The country's economic dependence on international imperialism is steadily growing; this is exacerbated by the government's subordination to the U.S. administration's diktat in the field of foreign policy.

The plenum strongly denounced the anti-Polish campaign in Portugal which is actively backed by fascists, reactionaries and opportunists of all hues.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party pointed out "grave damage which is inflicted to the country by the policy of hostility, which often acquires a provocative nature, with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries."

The plenary meeting pointed out that the government's domestic policies are directed at eradicating all democratic gains of the working people, are further worsening people's well-being and are facilitating the restoration of big capital's positions in industry and agriculture.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party believes that the policy of the ruling parties runs counter to the national interests. In these conditions, the resolution says, it is necessary to press for the resignation of the present cabinet, dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic and early parliamentary elections to prepare which a transitional government should be set up. According to the party Central Committee, this is the most realistic way of overcoming the current crisis in Portugal, protecting democracy and ensuring national sovereignty. Creation of a democratic government is possible only through active participation of the working people and the Portuguese Communist Party, the resolution points out.

The plenum stressed further that the workers' struggle against the government policies has reached great proportions in recent months, and expressed its support for a general strike scheduled for February 12 by trade unions.

The plenum decided to convene the next, 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party in the first half of 1983.

CPSU PRESS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

PM291025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU press representatives headed by M.S. Nenashvev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, which had been in the Netherlands at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Amsterdam on 25 January.

SWISS TV FILM SLANDERS UZBEKISTAN, ACHIEVEMENTS

PM021053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS political observer V. Serov article: "Base Lampoon"]

[Text] Swiss television has shown a movie about Soviet Uzbekistan fabricated by a Swiss film group. The way the film is put together, the choice of subjects and also the voice-over attest that we are dealing with a base forgery and an unscrupulous concoction in the nature of a lampoon. Everything indicates that even before they arrived in Uzbekistan the film's authors, (Mark Shindler) and (Simona Mor), had set themselves in advance the aim of slandering socialism and the nationalities policy being pursued in the USSR, while ignoring the outstanding achievements of this Soviet republic which determine its present-day aspect.

The film makers hurriedly, as though in passing, show a general view of Tashkent and Samarkand, a metallurgical plant shop and cotton picking, in order then to concentrate their attention on something else and present in a false light the spiritual life of the Uzbeks, overemphasizing the role of religion and seeking out everything that could cast aspersions on relations among the Soviet Union's peoples.

The Swiss film group had every opportunity to make an objective, truthful film about Soviet Uzbekistan. However, Swiss viewers did not see in it the successes of this republic, which in a brief historical period has accomplished a leap from feudalism to developed socialism -- a republic with a highly- developed industry and the country's chief cotton base.

The film's authors concealed from viewers Uzbekistan's truly historic achievements in the spheres of public education, health, science and culture. The fact, for example, that in terms of the number of doctors and hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants this Soviet republic, which hardly had any of them before the revolution, now outstrips such highly developed capitalist countries as the United States, the FRG, Britain and Italy.

But all this is of no interest whatever to the movie falsifiers, who have just set themselves the aim of presenting white as black and slandering socialism in the eyes of Swiss televiewers. One thing is clear: Such forgeries can in no way help to familiarize the Swiss public objectively with the life of the Soviet people. They only serve the unseemly aims of misinformation.

SWISS AMBASSADOR HOHL LEAVES MOSCOW 20 JAN

PM011525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] On 20 January, Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, left Moscow.

INCREASED SWEDISH EXPORTS TO E. BLOC NOTED

PM291627 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Jan, (TASS) -- Swedish exports to the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries increased by 17 percent in the first 8 months of last year compared with the same period in 1980. This is disclosed by the journal SVENSK EXPORT. It mentions the USSR, the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria among Sweden's biggest trade partners. The country's business circles, SVENSK EXPORT stresses, are interested in further developing trade relations with the socialist states.

PRAVDA: U.S. EXERTING PRESSURE ON SWEDEN

LD010746 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 1 Feb 82

["PRAVDA: Pressure on Sweden" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary entitled "Imposition of 'Cooperation'" writes about the U.S. aspiration to involve Sweden in military-political cooperation.

"The existence of rather extensive ties between Swedish industrialists and the U.S. military-industrial complex," PRAVDA writes, "has never been a particular secret. At present, however, this cooperation is being lifted, thanks to the efforts by the Pentagon and some bellicose figures in Sweden, at a new level."

The U.S. administration obviously likes the readiness for cooperation displayed in Sweden, especially on the part of businessmen who are inclined to turn a blind eye to possible consequences of "deeper" Swedish-American ties in the military field. What matters is not only a considerable limitation of the independence of Swedish defence enterprises, but also the fact that such cooperation may shatter trust in the policy of neutrality and Sweden's non-participation in alliances in peace-time. Washington would like very much to involve that country, like its Scandinavian neighbours -- Norway and Denmark, in the plans and practice of American military preparations in Europe."

"Sweden's progressive press and democratic circles," the commentary stresses, "strongly protest against the country's involvement in military-industrial cooperation with the United States which runs counter to the Swedes' traditional peacefulness and the role played by neutral Sweden in the international arena."

PRAVDA DETAILS KOIVISTO ELECTION VICTORY

PM011441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 26 Jan, (TASS) -- Presidential elections were held in Finland today. Mauno Koivisto, candidate of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, has been elected president of the Finnish Republic for the coming 6-year term.

Some 167 of the 301 members of the electoral college voted for him in the first round of voting by the college, which was elected 17-18 January. Some 58 electors voted for H. Holkeri, the National Coalition Party candidate and a director of the Finnish Bank; 53 voted for J. Virolainen, the Center Party Candidate and speaker of the parliament; 11 voted for K. Kivisto, the Finnish People's Democratic League candidate and minister of education; and 11 for J.-M. Jansson, the Swedish People's Party candidate and chief editor of the newspaper HUFVUDSTADSBLADET; and 1 voted for H. Sipila, the Liberal People's Party candidate.

It is believed here that M. Koivisto's election as president as early as the first round was made possible because, in addition to the 145 electors from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, a section of those from the Finnish People's Democratic League voted for him as well as 1 elector from the Finnish Rural Party.

M. Koivisto will officially assume the post of president at an inauguration ceremony to be held in parliament 27 January.

In his campaign speeches M. Koivisto repeatedly stated that he intends to continue the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" in foreign policy, a course toward friendship with the Soviet Union based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

U.S. SEEKS MILITARY COOPERATION WITH ANKARA

LD292359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara 29 Jan (TASS) -- Meetings of executive groups on Turkish-U.S. cooperation in defense have ended here. They studied the implementation of seven military projects in Turkey with the active assistance of the United States. HURRIYET writes that these projects envisage the modernization of the air force and tank forces, the reconstruction of the naval base at Golcuk and so on.

As has already been reported, U.S. military assistance to Turkey this year will amount to more than $400 million. By using the levers of military and economic aid, Washington is trying to draw Ankara into the implementation of its militaristic strategy in the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East. In this respect, political observers note that the Pentagon's schemes allot Turkey a definite role in the plan for the creation of "Rapid Deployment Forces," which are intended, as we know, for the struggle against progressive forces and national liberation movements in the region.

USSR-UK AUTOMATION WORKING GROUP MEETS

PM281221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A routine session of the joint Soviet-British working group on instrument-making and automation that was set up within the framework of the Soviet-British intergovernmental standing commission for scientific, technical, trade and economic cooperation completed its work 22 January in Moscow.

The state of and prospects for further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of instrumentmaking and automation were discussed. Meetings were held between specialists from the two countries at which business contacts were continued and new ones established.

KHARLANOV SEES COCOM DELIBERATIONS AS FUTILE

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "Specter Returns"]

[Text] Paris -- Sessions of the notorious "Coordinating Committee for Control of Exports to the Socialist Countries," better known by the initials COCOM, have ended in Paris. The work of the committee, as always, was shrouded in an obscure communique from which it emerges that COCOM discussed "the means of ensuring adaptation of its methods to the evolution of the situation, particularly in the sphere of technology of strategic importance." Speaking at a press conference, the Pentagon representative who took part in the sessions declined to give any specific answers to journalists' questions, merely stressing that the United States would continue its attempts to thwart implementation of the plan to build a gas pipeline from the USSR to the West European countries.

Created in the worst years of the cold war, COCOM has been and remains an instrument for sabotaging economic relations between Western countries and the socialist states. It is COCOM which compiles the notorious lists of "strategic commodities" whose sale to the East is banned. During the years of the flowering of detente this committee's activity was somewhat curtailed. The Pentagon and the U.S. State Department have evidently decided to revive this cold war specter and use it as an instrument for further undermining detente and in particular economic cooperation between the capitalist and socialist countries on the pretext of the "Polish events." As the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote before the start of the committee's work, the United States intended, in Paris, to seek to expand the "blacklists" and to establish more stringent control over the fulfillment of COCOM's instructions.

The best informed Paris press organ proved to be the French business circles' newspaper, LES ECHOS, which asserts that at the committee session experts were assigned the task of examining the "blacklists" from start to finish and introducing new restrictions which would affect the export of goods, to the USSR in particular, worth $2 billion a year. At the COCOM session, LES ECHOS writes, the U.S. representatives set up if not a hurricane then at any rate a serious storm. Ronald Reagan, the newspaper stresses, is persisting in his policy of anti-Sovietism, and that is why, according to his design, COCOM is to implement a policy of "slow suffocation" of the socialist countries and primarily the USSR by refusing them Western technology.

Well, what can we add to that! Who should know better than the French business newspaper that projects of this sort did not succeed even when the USSR was just beginning to build a socialist economy? Under present conditions only people who have taken their fevered visions to be reality can try to intimidate the Soviet Union and its allies with the specter of a "technological blockade."

BRIEFS

NAVIGATION AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki, 29 Jan, TASS -- A Soviet-Finnish agreement on the prolongation of the navigation period at the Saimaa Canal till 10 months a year has been signed here. Until recently the terms of navigation were determined according to weather conditions. Taking into account the importance of the Saimaa Canal for the steadily growing mutually advantageous trade between the USSR and Finland, and for the purpose of securing safe navigation in winter, the sides agreed on the necessity to organise the passage of ships with the help of ice-breakers. The importance of the canal, which is often called here the waterway of friendship, is really great. Suffice it to say that during the navigation which ended recently over 1,400,000 tons of cargoes were transported by the Saimaa Canal. The agreement signed is in full conformity with the task of continuously expanding the Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. Besides, it provides an opportunity to take full advantage of the Saimaa Canal. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 29 Jan 82 LD]

CIA OVERTURES TO BANI-SADR TYPICAL U.S. STRATEGY

LD011502 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov]

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb, TASS -- The American Central Intelligence Agency, seeking to undermine and destabilise the revolutionary Iranian Government, tried to recruit Iran's former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The newspaper Washington POST writes about this quoting secret CIA documents which came into the possession of the Iranian authorities after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students in 1979. A number of the documents were recently published in Iran, and the newspaper's editorial board obtained a copy of that booklet.

According to the documents, Washington POST points out, a certain William Foster arrived in Tehran in the summer of 1979 posing as an employee of the Philadephia-based company Carver Associates. His real name was Vernon Kassin, a professional American intelligence agent, who worked for the CIA in the Near and Middle East countries for 20 years. His task was to try to recruit Bani-Sadr, who was at that time a member of the Revolutionary Council but was not yet the head of state. After settling down in Tehran, Kassin got in touch with him. Exchanging secret letters with Washington, the CIA agent called his charge by the code name of SDL-1.

During one of his meetings with Bani-Sadr, Kassin proposed him to become a "paid consultant" to his firm and supply information on various aspects of Iran's financial and economic situation. It is not difficult to see what kind of information was required and to whom in fact it was designated. The newspaper points out that Bani-Sadr recently confirmed that such a conversation did take place, but he -- allegedly -- rejected Kassin's proposals. According to the United Nations said Raja'i declared that the way Bani-Sadr conducted state affairs suggested that he maintained links with CIA agents.

A CIA spokesman in Washington officially refuted the Washington POST's report by denying the American intelligence service's relation to the events described by the newspaper. Local observers, however, believe that the information furnished by the newspaper aptly characterises the CIA's activities abroad. Whenever an independent state begins to show its opposition to Washington's diktat, the U.S. administration, with assistance from the CIA, launches a large-scale subversive campaign against the country, seeking to destabilise its domestic situation, topping the undesirable government and install obedient puppets in power.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM010949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

["Military-Political Review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov: "Whom the Conflict Benefits"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is into its second year. Both countries' material and human resources, which are needed to develop their economies and raise their populations living standards, are being exhausted with every passing day. The conflict is complicating and hampering the struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East against the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons. The mediatory efforts of the United Nations and other organizations have not produced results. Baghdad insists that Tehran recognize Iraq's sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab. Tehran demands the withdrawal of all Iraqi troops from Iranian territory as a condition for starting talks.

Foreign observers are rather critical of the communiques of military operations published by the Iranian and Iraqi commands, believing that each of the warring sides overstates enemy losses and understates its own losses. At the same time it is considered that the sides' total losses in killed and injured long ago exceeded 100,000 men by a sizable amount.

Having launched an offensive in September 1980, Iraqi troops advanced deep into Iranian territory in the sector from Qasr-e Shirin to Abadan as the result of bloody battles which lasted roughly 2 months and occupied a strip between 5 and 60 km wide. The chief effort was directed toward seizing the southwest province of Khuzestan, in which are concentrated up to 90 percent of Iran's oil resources. The fiercest fighting occurred in the so-called "triangle of black gold," with its apexes in Abadan, Khunishahar (formerly Khorramshahar) and Ahvaz. Iraqi troops succeeded in capturing an important strategic point -- the port of Khuninshahr.

This, by and large, concluded the Iraqi troops' advance. In the opinion of foreign observers, the following factor contributed to their initial success. Iran had not yet completed reorganizing the armed forces on the basis of a purge of pro-shah officers and generals and American agents from the command. It is believed that initially this could not fail to affect the army's organizational structure and, consequently, its combat readiness. Therefore, detachments of "guardians of the Islamic Revolution" were sent to the front along with regular troops. As the foreign press pointed out, although they were distinguished by a quite high fighting spirit, they had not received proper training and suffered large losses.

The Iranian Army subsequently succeeded in stabilizing the situation on the front. To judge by reports from foreign observers, the Iraqi troops were forced to resort to combat operations which were given an unusual definition in Baghdad -- "position offensive." Although it is aimed at gradually exhausting the enemy's armed forces and material resources, Western observers point out that the Iraqi Air Force -- as well as the Iranian Air Force, incidentally -- is not very active. As of the first months of last year the protagonists began to refrain from inflicting massive air strikes against what would seem to be their most vulnerable points -- the main oil installations and means of transporting oil -- and also the capitals. Troop deployment regions and cities in the frontline zone are the primary target of air raids. Aerial dogfights take place only periodically.

The ground forces, on the other hand, are quite active. The present whereabouts of the frontline can be judged from the cities frequently mentioned in military communiques. They include Nowsud, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Ilam, Mehran, Dezful, Shush, Bostan, Susangerd, Hoveyzeh, Ahvaz, Khuninshahr and Abadan. It is reported that attacks and counterattacks are undertaken in the regions of these cities, sometimes with the participation of sizable forces. Last year, for example, the Iranian command undertook a counteroffensive near Susangerd and committed as many as 400 tanks to battle.

Now, as previously, to judge from the military communiques being published, the southern sector of the front remains the most important. Iraqi troops have tried repeatedly to entirely surround and capture Abadan -- which would enable them to secure control of the waterway along the Shatt al-'Arab, which gives access to the Persian Gulf. However, the Iranian garrison, which, according to foreign press data, is 10,000 men strong, is stubbornly defending the city, retaining the possibility of keeping the very important waterway and the Iraqi port of Basra, which is located on its bank, under artillery fire.

According to foreign press reports, a reorganization was recently completed in Iran's Armed Forces: The command personnel was replenished with new cadres, discipline was restored in units and subunits and certain combat experience has been acquired. As a result, according to the data of foreign military specialists, the initiative on the front has now been seized by the Iranian troops, who are equal or superior in strength to the Iraqi troops in the majority of sectors. "If the war lasts another year -- which is quite possible," London's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, "military analysts will increasingly point to the significance being acquired by the 36-million-strong population of Iran compared with Iraq's 13 million."

At the same time other Western observers draw attention to the fact that Iraq has sufficient currency reserves to continue the war for a long time and, unlike Iran, is able to rely on the solid support of Saudi Arabia and other Arab states. Their credits worth billions give Iraq access to foreign weapons markets, including Western ones.

The pernicious consequences of the Iran-Iraq conflict are not confined to the great harm the sides are causing to each other. Armed clashes between two developing countries which adhere to anti-imperialist positions benefit only their common enemies. They have always placed great emphasis on and exaggerated Arab-Persian differences so as to play on them and pursue the imperialist policy of "divide and rule." Right from the very start of the hostilities, Washington used them for the still greater fueling of tension in southwest Asia as one of the "arguments" in favor of building up its naval and other forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The United States mounted an extensive propaganda campaign, fabricating the provocative invention that the Iran-Iraq conflict would jeopardize shipping in the Gulf and oil exports to the West. This has not happened, but still the American naval armada remains on the spot, continuing to threaten the littoral countries' security.

"The Iraq-Iran war," the West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK emphasizes, "fits in superbly with the strategy of American imperialism with regard to the Iranian revolution. This war has benefited neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian people; and only the Pentagon and Israel have gained by it." Whereas Washington prefers to hush up this truth, Tel Aviv, speaks of it with cynical frankness. Recalling the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Gen R. Eytan, chief of the General Staff of Israel's Armed Forces, declared in an interview in the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT that "it is sheer joy to watch them killing each other." Not content with the role of a detached observer, the aggressors decided to make their own contribution to the bloodshed, as evidenced by the piratical Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center.

There are considerable grounds for the malicious glee of the Israeli hawks and their senior transatlantic partners in "strategic cooperation." The armed conflict between neighboring countries helps to split the anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East and diverts the attention of Arabs and other peoples from the joint struggle against the separate Camp David compact, from Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and its preparation of new aggressive actions against Lebanon -- all flagrant crimes committed with U.S. support. It was no coincidence that Eytan took advantage of the situation which had been created to make threats against Arab countries. He made it clear in the same interview that Israel is preparing to attack Syria on the pretext that it refuses to hold capitularoty "peace" talks.

The "peacemaking" phraseology of Washington and Tel Aviv, thoroughly steeped in falsity, has deceived no one, just as no one has been misled by the pharisaical attempts of American imperialism to pass itself off as a "defender of Islam" by speculating on events concerning Afghanistan. As Ayatollah R. Khomeyni declared, "even if the United States and Israel exclaim 'There is no God but Allah,' we still will not believe them, as we know that they want to deceive us." and, "while expatiating on peace, they are trying to turn the region into an arena of war."

The peoples of Arab and Muslim countries are increasingly being persuaded of the danger of the sinister U.S. designs: to regain at all costs its previously lost strategic and other positions in Southwest Asia, including Iran. As REUTERS reports, officials in Washington have admitted that "Iran still has tremendous strategic value, governed by its geographic location between the Persian Gulf and the Soviet Union, as well as its considerable oil potential." This assessment, as we see, has been made from the positions of the Pentagon and the monopolies. In dreams of a return to the past, when they were the boss of the territory of Iran and were plundering its oil stocks, they are now gambling, on the one hand, on threats, blackmail and militarist arbitrariness and, on the other, on the forces of internal reaction in Iran.

As the Indian magazine BLITZ reports, the United States is preparing armed intervention against Iran with a view to removing the present Iranian Government and reinstating a pro-Western regime in that country. To resolve this task it is planned to use primarily the U.S. gendarme Rapid Deployment Force. "The aggressive United States," Iranian Foreign Minister A.A. Velayati declared recently, "is Iran's chief enemy."

The peoples of other Asian countries also see American imperialism, which lays claim to world supremacy, as their enemy. They demand an end to Washington's intrigues in the Near and Middle East. This is one of the indispensable conditions for stabilizing the situation in the region, including a negotiated settlement of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq in the interests of both countries' peoples.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION BENEFICIAL FOR IRAN

GF010718 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union, as an advanced industrial country, has considerable experience in establishing machinery industries in developing countries. Extensive cooperation in the field of machinery industrial development has been established with India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Egypt and other countries. For instance, in India alone the mining machinery plant in Ranchi, the electrical manufacturing plant in Hardwar and other plants have been built with the assistance of Soviet technical organizations.

In Iran, as you know, the manufacturing machinery plant in Arak has been built with Soviet economic assistance. This plant is one of the largest industrial units in the country. Iranian television said on one of its programs that this plant is one of the best in the Middle East. It is able to produce more than 170 types of industrial products, such as metallic [word indistinct], mining machinery, steam boilers and cranes. The manufacturing machinery plant in Arak has the most modern equipment to produce a variety of industrial products and has experienced workers and technicians to produce modern marketable goods, which is essential for the national economy of Iran.

The establishment of mining machinery plants is a future phase of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation. Plants for manufacturing mining machinery and casting and metal products [word indistinct] in Kerman Province are part of this phase. These plants will operate on locally obtained raw materials, and their products will fulfill the domestic needs of the mining industry. The construction of these plants will help Iran reduce its import of machinery and other equipment, and, as true political independence is only achieved by reinforcing the country's economic independence, the Soviet Union is effectively helping Iran on this basis.

A technical report prepared by Soviet organizations 3 years ago recommended that a plant manufacturing mining machinery with a total production capacity of 40,000 tons be constructed in Kerman's [name indistinct] city. This plant would become the pillar of the mining machinery industry for coal and other mines in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This plant would produce the machinery for mining coal and other minerals, for enriching mineral stones and for washing coal.

As a result, Iran would reduce its import of mining machinery up to 50 percent and would save up to $100 million in foreign currency annually. Moreover, with the construction of this plant employment would increase and, consequently, there would be a decline in unemployment.

The production capacity of the casting and metals plant is planned to be 50,000 tons. This plant should meet the needs of the mining machinery plant and will produce assorted spare parts for the railroad, copper mill and electrotechnical industries.

At present, Iran is studying the draft of these projects, which will be built with Soviet-Iranian technical cooperation. Soon a number of Soviet experts will travel to Iran to collect primary information.

The construction of the mining machinery plant in Iran with Soviet cooperation is to the benefit of both parties. It will provide a base for industrializing the country and will aid in the independent national progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON HOPE FOR CHANGE IN EGYPT

PM011501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 3

[V. Borisov Commentary: "In Expectation of Change"]

[Text] "We want to forget the past," I. Nafi', chief editor of the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM, wrote recently in his article devoted to the negative consequences for Egypt of the "open door" policy. Such utterances, which reflect the growing mood in the country in favor of revising As-Sadat's promilitarist course, which was disatrous for national interests, have become frequent in Egypt. A graphic example is the recent discussion in the Egyptian Consultative Council.

New voices are also being heard in Cairo official circles. They are talking about a "new page" being turned in Egypt's relations with [other] Arab countries. The authorities have decided to end hostile propaganda against them. Along with promises to democratize the country's public life, the government has announced its desire for dialogue with the internal opposition, in order to involve it in resolving the topical problems facing the country. A group of distinguished opposition figures arrested last September has been released.

Public attention has been attracted by President H. Mubarak's statement about his intention to strengthen to the utmost the state sector of the economy and to combat ruthlessly the thriving corruption, nepotism and favoritism.

Even during As-Sadat's lifetime, muffled rumors could often be heard in Cairo that the former president, his wife and their close relatives themselves took part in "profitable undertakings." As-Sadat's 20 villas spread all over the country were a sort of symbol of a policy which caused a deep gulf between the broad masses and a privileged minority. An investigation is now being carried out into the case of 'Ismat as-Sadat, the late president's own brother. He is charged with receiving millions in bribes in exchange for services in pushing through deals connected with U.S. arms supplies to Egypt.

The killing of As-Sadat has caused serious alarm in Washington and Tel Aviv over the future of the Camp David agreements.

The White House is today doing everything to prevent the development of positive processes in the country. The U.S. administration would like Egypt to remain Sadatist even without As-Sadat. On this condition only it would support the much wished-for bridgebuilding between Cairo and the so-called moderate Arab states in order to involve them in the Camp David process. With U.S. blessings, Israel is organizing a sort of test of Cairo's current readiness to observe the terms of the Camp David agreements. It is stepping up repressions in the occupied territories, it impudently announced the annexation of the Golan Heights, it is overtly preparing aggression against Lebanon and it is seeking a pretext for refusing to withdraw troops from Sinai.

Such is the complex, tense and contradictory situation which Egypt is now experiencing. The state of emergency declared after As-Sadat's murder remains in force. Appeals to democratize the country's political life and demands for the release of arrested members of the opposition unconnected with As-Sadat's murder continue to be heard. The Egyptian Liberal Socialist Party General Secretariat has demanded the repeal of the "ethics" and "defense of national unity" laws limiting civil freedom, which formerly served as a basis for justifying repressive actions against the opposition. According to a report in the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM, a case will soon begin to be heard in the administrative court on the legality of the actions taken by As-Sadat last September against religious and political opposition.

Genuine patriots point out that maintaining allegiance to the Camp David agreements and the separate deal with Israel virtually rules out the possibility of Egypt's returning to the camp of Arab states fighting for genuine national interests. Its representatives stress that the new leadership's statements about intending to change internal policy in the country must be backed by practical measures.

LIBYA HANDS USSR DOCUMENT ON CBW CONVENTION

PM011527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 19 January Muhammad U. Baruni, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the USSR, lodged with the USSR Government a document on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's adherence to the convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, received the document of adherence on behalf of the USSR Government.

BREZHNEV CABLES ALGERIAN LEADER ON RAIL ACCIDENT

LD291212 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party Chadli Bendjedid, expressing sympathy over the railway accident which led to human casualties. Leonid Brezhnev conveyed profound condolences to the families of those killed and injured.

LATIN AMERICA INSTITUTE'S VOLSKIY INTERVIEWED

PM021019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 3

[A. Moiseyev interview with Prof V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute: "Credo of the Big Stick: Prof V. Volskiy on the American Doctrine of Force"]

[Text] It is a year since R. Reagan's inauguration as U.S. President. Foreign observers unanimously note that his foreign policy has taken a sharp turn toward anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. But what is new in Washington's Latin America policy? Our correspondent met with Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V.V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute, and asked him to reply to a number of questions.

[Question] Viktor Vatslovovich, can we speak today of a "new policy" on the part of the United States toward its southern neighbors?

[Answer] I don't think so. It is rather a return in a new form to the old "big stick" policy. Do you remember that the U.S. leaders used to have such a doctrine? It got its name from President Roosevelt's statement in 1904. He formulated his foreign policy credo thus: "I have always abided by the well-known West African proverb that says: 'If you speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far....'"

This doctrine supposedly allows Washington to send troops to Latin American states whose political regimes do not suit it. The current U.S. policy toward its southern neighbors was formulated back during Reagan's election campaign. In October 1980 I attended a congress of U.S. Latin American specialists. I remember how in front of a huge audience Reagan's representatives rejected Carter's doctrine "On the Defense of Human Rights." They called it "ineffective" and declared that U.S. prestige in Latin America had to be restored at all cost. And that, they maintained, "requires that the region be put in order." Reagan's team was already making plans for a struggle against socialist Cuba, which it regarded as the main "troublemaker" on the continent and in the Caribbean.

In his first interview with journalists President R. Reagan said that the administration's main task was to devote much greater attention to its southern neighbors. When the United States pays "attention" to Latin America, tears are shed there and the most dreadful tragedies occur. Aren't the bloody events in El Salvador and Guatemala evidence of this today? Last year alone the Washington-sponsored regimes of those countries killed over 25,000 patriots! And what about the grief of millions of inhabitants of Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, Uruguay or Honduras? That too is connected with the U.S. "increased attention" toward its Latin American neighbors! But the profound revolutionary processes in that region are still resulting in the birth of new independent republics such as Nicaragua. Or Grenada: On a tiny piece of land a small people want to be free, even if they have to pay for their freedom with their lives! And this phenomenon is completely objective. Only the White House refuses at any price to acknowledge its objectivity.

[Question] Yes, Washington still continues to look for culprits: as if some outsider is stirring Latin America up, and it is not poverty and despair that are driving the patriots to fight for a better life. Is the United States finding these "culprits?"

[Answer] The Reagan administration hypocritically portrays the fighting in El Salvador between the partisans and the junta's troops as "a classic example of a revolt inspired by...the Soviet Union." In reality, it is a classic example of the hypocrisy of the current White House incumbents. They have declared all freedom fighters to be "international terrorists." Yet is has long been known that revolution cannot be exported. Calls from outside or even the sending of armed forces will not produce success unless the objective and subjective conditions for revolution have emerged inside a country.

And of course, there can be no question of the Soviet Union being the "culprit" behind the Nicaraguan changes, the civil war in El Salvador or the increased activity of the partisans in Guatemala.

[Question] The White House is also seeking "culprits" inside Latin America itself....

[Answer] Yes, and is finding them on the Island of Freedom. For Cuba is right next door. It is not speaking of the psychological impact of the Cuban experience or the attractiveness of what the revolutionary authorities have done for the people -- that would be the truth. It is speaking of mythical Cuban interference. Here the United States is judging others by what it does itself inasmuch as it constantly interferes in others' affairs. It is Washington that is trying to export counterrevolution and thinks that others are doing the same, but exporting revolution. The threat of direct U.S. military intervention has been hanging over Central America and the Caribbean for many months now. The successful operations of the Salvadoran rebels, the increased fighting in Guatemala and the strengthening of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and Grenada -- all this is infuriating American politicians. Falsely accusing Cuba of being responsible for this situation, they are threatening the country with punitive measures. The American military are now also preparing aggression against Nicaragua and Grenada. The Yankees can invade any Central American republic when they think it necessary. Moreover, the sinister preparations are accompanied by a propaganda orgy. But all the arguments advanced by the White House ideologues are unsubstantiated. But then they do not need proof, they simply need accusations -- to whip up massive anti-Cuban hysteria. The Reagan administration is trying to impose its lies upon the peoples of Latin America by dint of constant repetition. But the escalation of hostility and hatred may rebound against the United States itself. In the end any serious conflict -- whether off the coast of Cuba or in the Persian Gulf -- will inevitably also affect the United States. That country long ago stopped being invulnerable, as it was during the last war. Many Americans understand this and are protesting increasingly actively against the adventurist policies of their government.

[Question] The United States is not only stepping up the arms race but is also trying to draw the Latin American countries into it. Yet this is an excessive and dangerous burden for most Latin American states. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] It is true that the arms race is becoming more and more of a scourge for the Latin Aaerican too. It is reminiscent of the voracious witch (seyusi) in Brazilian mythology. The insatiable (seyusi) -- the witch of the arms race -- is now threatening every inhabitant of the continent. Last fall I took part in the UNESCO conference on the problem of the effect of the arms race on the social and economic development of peoples. It was held in Mexico. In my report at the forum I quoted a number of figures. For example, in the 10 years between 1970 and 1980 Latin America bought $58 billion-worth of arms! And this when the majority of Latin Americans are suffering from hunger, poverty and disease and do not even have enough drinking water. It is noteworthy that over one-half of the money spent on arms has ended up in the safes of U.S. monopolies.

The countries of the continent are spending gigantic sums on maintaining their armies, which, for the most part, are used against the people. Washington makes considerable efforts to stir up regional territorial conflicts. This too is done with the aim of forcing its neighbors to buy more arms from the United States. The Yankees are sowing hostility, hoping to take advantage of other people's misfortune. The White House has also long been dreaming of finding accomplices in their bloody crimes, hoping that "fire brigades" made up of representatives of Latin American states' armies will put out the flames of national liberation movements on the continent. But apart from odious anti-people regimes, no one in the region supports these plans. The peoples of Latin America reject diktat and violence and long for freedom, bread and peace.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS IS ANTI-CUBAN

PY281725 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary on President Reagan's 26 January State of the Union Message]

[Text] The head of the White House only briefly discussed his administration's foreign policy. He concentrated mainly on domestic problems. It has been reported that at a later session of Congress he will explain in detail the country's foreign policy.

Yesterday, during his brief study of the international situation, President Reagan emphasized the policies of the socialist countries, particularly Cuban policies. What were the subjects (?dramatized): Terrorism, subversive actions in the Caribbean and other parts of the world, the threat to Latin America and even to the United States.

Reagan's speech gives the impression that a force challenging all countries has emerged in the Western Hemisphere. We will continue with great firmness, said Reagan to the U.S. legislators. Phrases of this nature have been heard almost daily in Washington along with attacks on Cuba. These are threats against Cuba. Reagan again reiterated these threats during his speech to Congress yesterday.

What are the anti-Cuban threats and hysteria based on? They are not based on the so-called Cuban subversive activity invented by the fantasy of Washington newspapers. He said that there are proofs of this activity. All the things attributed to Cuba are based on lies.

However, we can provide an example which can be proven. Last October, Washington said that Cuba had sent several hundred soldiers to Nicaragua for their later transfer to El Salvador. The U.S. press made big propaganda out of it. In one of his speeches Fidel Castro demanded proof from the U.S. Government. The representatives of the White House and the State Department are still silent. They have no proof of the shipping of Cuban soldiers to Nicaragua, because it is an invention of the enemies of Cuba.

The anti-Cuban history is based on pathological hate toward Cuba as a socialist state. The latest U.S. Presidents have not been able to resign themselves to the idea of a free, independent state in all its aspects in the Western Hemisphere where they have been absolute bosses for so long. Their hate has obliged them to act without morals and ethics and to resort to falsehood and lies to discredit socialist Cuba and its policies by creating around it an atmosphere of hostility and malevolence.

During the speech to Congress, Reagan used all kinds of anti-Cuban lies, threatening to act with firmness. According to Reagan this position will insure a more secure life for the countries south of the United States. This is how Washington talks about Latin America.

Yesterday another statement was also made in Latin America. Panamanian President Aristides Royo, referring to closer cooperation with Cuba, intelligently said that every minute of isolation of Cuba is 60 seconds of shame for Latin America.

BOOK ON CIA SUBVERSION AGAINST CUBA CITED

LD012202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) -- The U.S. Government which verbally condemns terrorism, has set up one of the cruellest terrorist organizations in the world, the Central Intelligence Agency, Soviet publicists Boris Svetov and Oleg Tarin write in their book "International Terrorism and the CIA." It has been published by the Moscow publishing house "Progress."

In the chapter dealing with secret operations against Cuba, the authors expose the most vicious methods used by the American intelligence service abroad. These include terrorist acts, subversion and the preparation of plans to murder the heads of countries. In order to carry out these most vicious intrigues, the CIA enlists professional murderers, gangsters, drug dealers, the mafia, and counterrevolutionary Cuban rabble. With their help the CIA carried out the murder of Cuban diplomats in the United States, Argentina, Italy and other countries.

They blew up a Cuban aircraft with passengers aboard in Barbados, arranged explosions in the Cuban mission at the United Nations in New York, in travel bureaus, editorial offices of newspapers and even in a chemists shop in the American State of New Jersey which sent medicines to Cuba.

The authors write that Washington "was forced to acknowledge the participation of the CIA in eight conspiracies to murder Cuban leaders". However, as the facts given by competent Cuban bodies show, in fact at least 20 attempts have been made on the life of Fidel Castro and other leaders of the revolution. They were all, the book stresses, "directed, financed, and equipped by the Central Intelligence Agency". Agents were supplied with guns, bazookas, rifles with telescopic sights, other arms and various poisons.

It was also planned to organize with the assistance of CIA agents dressed in Cuban military uniform, a false attack on the American base Guantanamo in Cuba, which Washington intended to use as an excuse for direct aggression against the Island of Freedom. At the same time, an attack was contemplated on several neighboring countries in order to involve as many states as possible in the anti-Cuban provocation and to give it an international character.

The Cuban security organs render the conspirators harmless in good time.

"The long list of crimes planned by the CIA can plunge any American into sad thoughts," write the authors of the book. If, in the past, assassination attempts were classified as a deviation from the 'norm,' then under the present administration 'the norm' has become by all accounts the escalation of secret operations against Cuba."

CONTINUING U.S. SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

LD290932 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan, TASS -- President Reagan has signed and sent to Congress a special document which officially sanctions the granting of military and economic aid to El Salvador, it was stated on Thursday by a State Department spokesman. As is known, last month Congress approved a bill on aid to foreign states under which 65 million dollars were allocated for supporting the Salvadoran regime during the current fiscal year. But under pressure by extensive public protests against assistance to the repressive Salvadoran junta, the legislators adopted an amendment in accordance with which this money could be granted only after the the U.S. President officially certified that there are no human rights violations in El Salvador. As it was stated by the State Department spokesman, in the document sent to Congress Reagan noted that the Salvadoran junta had achieved certain "progress" in the field of "human rights".

Commenting on this action of the White House, local observers point out the obvious hypocrisy of the Reagan administration. Although daily reports stream from El Salvador about new atrocities by the government's forces, the White House continues to insist on propping up the military junta in every way.

PONOMAREV SCORES U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD291904 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Complicity in Crimes" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- The decision of the U.S. administration to grant the bloody Salvadoran junta military-economic aid to the tune of 65 million dollars was announced in Washington. On Thursday, President Reagan signed and sent to the Congress a special document officially sanctioning aid to El Salvador on the basis of the allegation that the junta "has made certain progress" in the field of human rights.

It is noteworthy that on the same day the newspaper Washington POST published a report on the massacre of peaceful Salvadorans by the junta troops. State Department officials said that they did not know about those facts so far.

On his part, the new presidential national security adviser Clark assured the journalists yesterday that the USA "would make no exception" in applying sanctions against the countries and regimes practising "(?repression)."

Comparing Washington's subterfuges as regards the criteria of applying "sanctions" and interpreting "human rights," it is difficult to understand what is more in that barefaced wirepulling -- hypocrisy of dim-witted conviction of perfect impunity?

If both have been elevated to the level of official policy the point at issue is not just an "erroneous" or "unpopular" course, but a deliberate distortion of the attitude, which has existed for centuries, to the butcher and its victims.

Reports come from El Salvador daily about the crimes of the junta against the people, in which tens of peoples die a day. Over two years a total of 32,000 innocent citizens have been killed in that country. Over the same period 700,000 people have left the country fleeing persecution. One cannot help asking in this connection what human rights exist in El Salvador, if the very notion of humanness has been trampled underfoot there. and under these conditions the Washington leaders declare about some "progress" made by the Salvadoran junta in the field of human rights!

The U.S. administration needs to protect the bloody junta in order to legalize its broad support for the unpopular regime in El Salvador and not only in El Salvador. As the New York TIMES put it, in "America's backyard" there is another government, that of Guatemala, which kills thousands of people, but the Reagan administration has so far said not a single word of condemnation on that issue.

The point is that today without the direct or indirect support of the USA, without American "advisers", instructors, tanks and aircraft, cannons and police truncheons many dictatorial regimes in the world would not hold out for a single day. Therefore Washington levels its sanctions not against the dictatorial regimes patronized by it, but in the opposite direction -- against the national liberation movements and independent peoples.

This is particularly clearly seen from the hostile campaign which was unleashed by the U.S. administration against Poland. The Washington administration uses the campaign as a pretext in order to distract world public attention from the crimes perpetrated in the South African Republic, Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala with U.S. approval; from the resolution of the top priority problems of war and peace, of ending the arms race and strengthening international detente.

PROCEEDINGS OF PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

Del Prado Report to Congress

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan, TASS -- The 8th Extraordinary Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party continues its deliberations here. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge del Prado presented the main political report to the congress.

In characterising the internal political situation in Peru, the speaker pointed out that the country's economy was traversing a crisis whose burden the ruling circles strive to put on the shoulders of the working people. The class struggle has become more acute, and there is a growing resistance of the broad social strata, above all the working class and peasantry, to the course of the present government.

The creation of the coalition "the Unity of the Left Forces", Jorge del Prado said, is an event of tremendous significance. At present, he said, there exist possibilities for the coalition to unite with other public circles to form a powerful opposition front.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party dwelt on the international issues. He noted the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism striving to establish its world domination.

The speaker condemned the decision of the Reagan administration to go ahead with the full-scale production of neutron weapons, to suspend the SALT II talks and to create a broad web of U.S. military bases in many parts of the globe.

Jorge del Prado spoke out resolutely against the gross interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Poland. He said that the American imperialists were trying to use to the maximum extent any pretext for weakening the socialist community.

In this connection the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party denounced the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the rightwing Peruvian press around the Polish events. On behalf of the Peruvian communists he expressed solidarity with the Polish people in its struggle to defend its socialist gains.

Jorge del Prado called for intensifying the struggle against Washington's aggressive designs vis-a-vis Cuba and Nicaragua, against interference in the affairs of El Salvador.

Further Reportage

LD301816 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan, TASS -- The 8th Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Peru here has completed the discussion of the political report delivered by Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the party's Central Committee. The report received unanimous approval from the delegates.

Jorge del Prado also made a report on the organisational structure and activities of the party. He analysed the shortcomings in its work and stressed the need to strengthen the party's links with the masses of the working people in order to make it the vanguard of the Peruvian working people. He also pointed out the importance of unity with all progressive democratic forces in Peru and favoured the formation there of a broad democratic anti-imperialist front.

The leader of the Peruvian communists stressed the growing influence world-wide of the ideas of socialism. This was explained by the Soviet Union's decisive role in routing Hitler's fascism, the formation of the world socialist system and its successes in many fields, Jorge del Prado emphasised. He pointed out the great significance of studying Marxism-Leninism and conducting active propaganda among broad popular masses. The speaker said it was necessary to launch uncompromised ideological struggle with Maoist, Trotskyist and other anti-national groups.

The congress adopted a resolution strongly condemning the vile smear campaign by local reactionaries against the Peruvian communists' congress.

The congress continues work.

END OF JAMAICAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

PM051613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "JWP Congress Ends"]

[Text] Kingston, 21 Dec -- The Second Jamaican Worker's Party [JWP] Congress has ended here. During the congress, which was held in a businesslike and principled atmosphere, the Jamaican communists discussed a wide range of tasks facing the party at the contemporary stage.

The forum noted communists' complete unity on such most important questions as strengthening the JWP's vanguard role in Jamaican society, stepping up the party's work to unite all the country's progressive forces in the struggle for the working people's interests, and consolidating its ties with the people's masses. The party, it was noted at the congress, sees it as one of its main tasks to step up its organizational, ideological and political education work.

The delegates approved the report delivered by Trevor Munroe, JW general secretary, and the party's domestic policy course. They said that, despite the unfavorable situation in the country for the activity of the JWP and other leftwing forces, the struggle of the working class and every section of the population for their rights is gathering momentum and called for the party's role in that struggle to be increased.

The communists fully endorsed the Central Committee's foreign policy activity, which is based on Marxist-Leninist idology.

The delegates voiced unaimous support for the CPSU's peaceloving foreign policy and particularly stressed the outstanding role of the CPSU and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally in the struggle for peace and international detente. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the results of L.I. Brezhnev's FRG visit have once again demonstrated to the peoples of the world the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The Jamaican communists resolutely condemned Washington's aggressive militarist course and its blatant interference in the Caribbean countries' internal affairs. They rieterated their complete support for the anti-imperialist struggle being waged by the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador's patriotic forces.

The congress elected a new Central Committee. T. Munroe was reelected party general secretary.

AFP SAYS BREZHENV 'FATIGUED' AFTER SUSLOV DEATH

NC011557 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev suffered "a psychological shock" and feels "fatigued" after the death on January 25 of Kremlin ideologue Mikhail Suslov, well-informed sources said here today. They said the death of Mr Suslov, who at 79 was the Politburo's oldest member, "deeply hurt" the 75-year-old Mr Brezhnev.

The Soviet president had to sit down and rest several times during Mr Suslov's funeral last week, the sources added.

They did not know who would eventually replace Mr Suslov at the Politburo, nor whether his successor would play the same dominant role in Communist Party ideology.

COMPARISONS OF STORIES ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

Announcement, Obituary

A comparison of the item entitled "Announcement of Suslov Death, Obituary Reported," which appeared on page R 1 of the 27 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the obituary of Suslov carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January on page 2 reveals that the two items are identical except for the following: On page R 2, in the seventh line of the list of signatories in the eighth paragraph, the PRAVDA version reads "...L.A. Kostandov; V.N. Makeyev; Z.N. Nuriyev; L.V. Smirnov; N.V. Talyzin; M.A. Yasnov; M.P. Georgadze; A.P. Shitikov; V.P. Ruben; A.P. Aleksandrov; A.I. Shibayev;...." [adding names of signatories.]

On the same page, the third line of the last paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...Pavlov, Fedoseyev and V.A. Zimnev for the organization...." [providing queried name.]

Obituary, Cause of Death

A comparison of the item entitled "Obituary, Cause of Death," which appeared on page R 1 of the 28 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report entitled "Medical Report on Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov's Illness and Cause of Death," published by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January on page 2, reveals the two accounts of Suslov's health to be identical except for the following variation: At the end of the item, after the seventh paragraph on page R 2, the PRAVDA version indicated that the following signed the report:

"Prof Ye. Chazon, chief of the Fourth Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Health and Academician of the USSR Academy of Scineces and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof Ye. Schmidt, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof A. Konovalov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof R. Tkachev; Prof Yu. Martynov; Prof V. Popov, honored scientist; Medical Practioner L. Kumachev; and Prof Yu. Postnov, honored scientist." [supplying names of signatories.]

Lying-In-State, Honor Guard

A comparison of the item entitled "Lying-In-State, Honor Guard," which appeared on page R 4 of the 28 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report entitled "Moscow Bids Farewell to M.A. Suslov," carried on the front page of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 January, reveals the follwing variations: On page R 4, between the first and second paragraphs the PRAVDA version inserts the following passage:

"In all the posts entrusted to M.A. Suslov by the Communist party and the people he showed himself an outstanding organizer and an inflexible fighter for Lenin's great cause and the successful solution of the tasks of communist building.

"As a major party theoretician, M.A. Suslov did much for the creative development of of Marxist-Leninist theory and firmly defended its purity.

"M.A. Suslov was distinguished by Bolshevik principledness, exactingness toward himself and others, exceptional diligence and the ability to approach creatively the acute and complex issues of the present day. A man of great heart, crystalline moral purity and exceptional modesty, he gained profound respect among the party and the people." [supplying two additional paragraphs.]

In the first line of the fourth paragraph, between the first and second sentences, the PRAVDA version reads "...of the coffin. The hall's marble columns are draped with red and black ribbons. The crystal chandeliers are hung with crepe. Soviet army servicemen stand by the coffin. A wreath from ...." [inserting additional sentences.]

On the same page, between the fourth and fifth paragraphs the PRAVDA version inserts the following passage:

"More and more new wreaths are brought into the hall from the union republic Communist Party central committees, union republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, ministries and departments, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Gorispolkom, the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and Oblispolkom, party kraykoms and kryaispolkoms, party obkoms and oblispolkoms, public organizations and the deceased's family and friends.

"There are wreaths from foreign countries' diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union.

"The first funeral vigil is performed by members of the government commission for organizing the funeral." [supplying three additional paragraphs.]

On the same page, at the last line of the sixth paragraph the PRAVDA version reads "...condolences to them. Funeral melodies are heard." [adding last sentence.]

On the same page, the PRAVDA version inserts the following passage in place of paragraph seven:

"The human flow through the columned hall is endless. Workers of plants and factories, staffers of the capital's institutions, workers of the Moscow region, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol, figures of science and culture, representatives of public organizations, Soviet army servicemen, students and schoolchildren have come here to bid farewell to M.S. Suslov, a true son of the party and a Bolshevik-Leninist who devoted his entire life to the great cause of communist building.

"Party veterans pass before the coffin in mournful silence. As far back as 1918-1920, working on a committee of the poor [komitet bednoty] and in a district Komsomol organization, M.A. Suslov actively joined in the struggle to create a new society and for a better life for working people. In succeeding years he worked constantly in responsible sectors of party and state activity.

"War veterans came to honor M.A. Suslov's memory. As chief of the Stavropolskiy Kray headquarters of partisan detachments and a member of the military council of the Transcaucasian front Northern Group of Forces, he took an active part in the struggle against the fascist occupiers." [replacing seventh paragraph.]

At the end of the item, after the tenth paragraph on the same page, the PRAVDA version inserts the following concluding paragraph:

"Throughout the day Moscow has been bidding farewell to M.A. Suslov, whose bright memory will be preserved forever in Soviet people's hearts." [adding final paragraphs.]

SCIENTIST VIKTOR GLUSHKOV DEAD AFTER ILLNESS

LD012140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Soviet science has suffered a great loss: Academician Viktor Mikhaylovich Glushkov, outstanding Soviet scientist and organizer of science, member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor, Lenin prize winner, winner of state prizes of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and director of the Cybernetics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, has died in his 59th year after a lengthy and severe illness.

It is said in the obituary signed by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and by eminent Soviet scientists that Viktor Mikhaylovich Glushkov made a considerable contribution to the development of fundamental research in the sphere of mathematics, cybernetics and computer technology. He created the theory of digital automatons [tsiffrovyye actomaty], discrete transformers and macroconveyor calculations, that became part of the foundation of the general theory of calculating machinery and systems. Under his guidance a series of native computer technology models and control systems were developed on the basis of electronic computers and new techniques were suggested in the design of machines, as well as the manufacture of their elementary foundation, programmed technological complexes and data processing systems that have found widespread practical use.

The memory of this outstanding scientist and communist, Viktor Mikhaylovich Glushkov, the gifted organizer of science and wonderful person, will shine on forever in the hearts of Soviet people.

PAPER REPORTS 22 JAN FUNERAL OF KGB'S TSVIGUN

PM011727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Final Journey"]

[Text] On 22 January the capital's working people, employees of the state security organs and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison accompanied Army General Semen Kuzmich Tsvigun, Soviet statesman, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, on his final journey.

The F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Central Club, where the coffin containing the body of S.K. Tsvigun was displayed, is decked in mourning.

Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, K.J. Chernenko and I.V. Kapitonov take their place in the honor guard.

By the coffin are K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.S. Pavlov, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Col Gen Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; Army General S.K. Kurkotkin; Army General A.T. Altunin; and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and other military leaders take their place in the honor guard.

There was a funeral ceremony at the cemetery where S.K. Tsvigun was buried.

TAKYAS DENIES VOA REPORT OF STRIKE IN TALLINN

LD012124 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Takyas]

[Text] Tallinn, 1 Feb, TASS -- Workers of Tallinn enterprises and employees had a good laugh today over a fabrication, released by the Voice of America radio station. Seemingly within the framework of the notorious programme "Truth", on which imperialist propaganda harps so much, the Voice of America asserted that a few days ago in its broadcasts in the Estonian language a mass strike was allegedly scheduled to be held in Tallinn on February 1. In an artfully designed interview of one of the leaders of Estonian emigration the radio station broadcast something like methodic instructions: Workers could switch off machine tools that day, on February 1, and "exchange opinions", in other words "have meetings". Employees of institutions should not answer telephone calls and children in school need not answer teachers' questions.

It goes without saying that there was no strike in Tallinn today and could not be. The daily assignment was fully fulfilled by the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura, and veterans of labour were feted there.

The personnel of the Tallex excavator plant and all other Tallinn enterprises worked today as usual, even gaily (today being the first day of the last winter month, and spring is not long in coming). Telephones were by no means silent at institutions and how the day passed at schools I know not only from teachers with whom I talked but also from my son who exactly this day unfortunately got a bad mark for singing.

In brief, one more propaganda bubble burst, without leaving a trace. One more venture of the Voice of America ended as ingloriously as the one two odd months ago, when the same radio-station "prophesied" a strike in Estonia on December 1.

ANDREYEV COMMENTS ON BAPTIST SPLINTER GROUP

PM011011 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 3

[E. Andreyev article: "Who the Real Paymaster Is"]

[Text] Kishinev -- The elderly woman on the witness stand was quietly shaking her head.

"There is some mistake. Mikhail Ivanovich is a good brother. He couldn't have written anything like that...."

"But he did. And he signed it," the judge said, holding the booklet up higher. "See for yourself. The illegal magazine THE HERALD OF TRUTH [VESTNIK ISTINY] containing the article 'Holy Disobedience,' signed M. Khorev."

The witness -- a housewife by the name of Mariya Vasilyevna Livsha from the village of Sofiyevka in Moldavia's Kagulskiy Rayon -- looked in bewilderment at the defendant. The eyes of other believers in the courtroom were also fixed on him. What would his reply be? But "brother" Khorev said nothing. He was boxing clever in the courtroom, and at this point he was best off avoiding a straight answer since he couldn't deny it. He had indeed put down in black and white in this article what he had always tried to impress on his flock less overtly: That a believer must not obey Soviet laws relating to religious cults or else he will joepardize his "salvation and eternal life,"

Khorev couldn't deny it, but he had no wish to openly admit that he had urged people to break the law and disobey the authorities and that this was the main objective of all his "religious" activity. Like M.V. Livsha, many ordinary believers trusted him implicitly and so had little idea of the real aims and plans of Khorev and his minions.

They call themselves Evangelical Christian-Baptists but will not break bread with any Baptist and never miss an opportunity to vilify certain members of the sect. What is it all about?

In 1960 there was a split in the Evangelical Christian-Baptist sect in our country, which has long been completely legal, is headed by an all-union council (the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists) and publishes its own magazine and literature. One of the reasons for the split was believers' increasing rejection of religion, the exodus of people from the sect and some Baptist leaders' desire to halt this process at any price. The personal ambitions of the breakaway group's leaders, who had been dissatisfied with their position in the sect's leadership, cannot be discounted either.

The "opposition" which emerged gave itself all sorts of names. The most widely used of them now is the name "breakaway Baptists."

But the name, of course, is neither here nor there; it tells us nothing about the most important thing, namely that the breakaways immediately adopted the most extreme positions. They formed their own executive -- the Council of Churches (the Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches) -- set up an illegal press and have been publishing an illegal magazine and other literature.

As I said, the split took place at the top. The "opposition" immediately followed through with a campaign to influence ordinary believers and to gain control of local communities. Their task seems to have been made easier by the fact that from a purely religious standpoint there is no difference between the sect's two factions. The differences are confined to their attitude toward secular matters, in which sphere the breakaways skillfully conceal their true intentions, thereby confusing many ordinary believers. To all intents and purposes the self-appointed Council of Churches is urging its flock not to obey Soviet law and is demanding that local communities refuse to register with Soviet organs. Moreover, it is not just a case of exhortations. The whole thrust of the activities of the breakaways' leaders and functionaries can be summed up by the world "provocation" since they constantly incite the sect's ordinary members to commit breaches of the peace and to provoke conflicts with the authorities.

It was for just such provocations -- for inciting ordinary believers to break the law and for other crimes that I will discuss later -- that M. Khorev, I. Oselskiy and some of their helpers who ran the show on the Moldavian territory eventually landed in court -- for provocations and crimes and not, as the breakaway leaders and certain foreign radio stations tried hard to make out, for "believing in God."

In all, their writings and sermons the breakaway leaders try to persuade the sect's rank and file that disobeying the law is a sine qua non of "salvation," that those communities which have registered and their leaders have sold out to the authorities and that authority in general is "by its nature Satanical." But they mean not just any authority but the authority which exists in our country. Particular mention must be made of the breakaways' attitude toward someone else's authority, since this is the side of the activities of the sect's leaders about which ordinary believers probably know least.

I can remember a strange news item about a sermon read in a New York church by G.P. Vins, a former member of the Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches who was kicked out of our country for engaging in provocative activities. The choir at the service was conducted by J. Carter, the then-president of the United States. What possessed the head of such a state to literally sing in chorus with this reprobate? Certainly not religious motives, if you ask me, although, as he is always stressing, Carter is an ardent Baptist. The breakaways are trying their hardest to present themselves as "a church persecuted by the authorities" and are faking "documents concerning religious persecution" (they play endless variations on this same tune) and provoking conflicts with the authorities, and all this is assiduously photographed and filmed (expensive materials and sophisticated equipment -- mainly foreign-made -- are always on hand for this purpose).

The Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches distributes the so-called bulletin of the council of prisoners' relatives, whose sole aim is to arouse hostility toward our country among people with relatives who have been given richly deserved sentences for criminal offenses. It has therefore found favor among those people in the West who are in the business of slandering the USSR.

Four years ago an issue of the illegal HERALD OF TRUTH appeared with a banner headline saying that with divine assistance the magazine would henceforth be printed by the offset method. (Offset printing is, as you know, the most modern method.) From where did this "divine assistance" come and, for that matter, from where does it come in general? In contrast to the Lord's inscrutable ways, everything is much clearer in this case.

Three years ago a breakaway Baptist by the name of (Kort) tried to enter our country as a tourist but he was obliged to go back where he came from since his far from honorable intentions emerged in the course of the customs inspection. He was given away by, among other things, a large notebook with dozens of entries. In it (Kort) had written down everything which he had to communicate to his fellow Baptists. Let us try to decipher one of the entries in the notebook. "There are many missions but no purely religious ones.

"They all want materials and are willing to pay." Yes, there are many missions in the West, and (Kort) was right: None of them are religious. They just claim to be. (One of them, for example, is the "Slavonic mission" housed in a Stockholm suburb. It is a highly conspiratorial organization engaged in smuggling various "religious" groups into our country. It is hard to find out what sort of people are given assignments there, but a certain amount is known. For example, in the summer of 1980 Viktor Filippenko was caught at a checkpoint in Leushenakh (Moldavian SSR) trying to smuggle to the West a slanderous report on "the persecution of believers in the USSR." Born in the PRC, Filippenko lives in Canada, is an Australian citizen and "works" in a suburb of the Swedish capital.

The West is willing to provide money for "materials" -- and not just money. This same (Kort) was carrying printing equipment and spare parts -- everything needed to start up underground presses. Thinly disguised as "missions," Western secret services are paying huge sums in an attempt to smuggle all this and slanderous and anti-Soviet literature into our country. Some of it gets through, largely because a number of the breakaway Baptists are in fact not believers but officials of an illegal "religious" organization in the pay of the West.

One such official was I. Oselskiy, who was recently sentenced.

"At the end of April 1980, my fellow Baptist I.Z. Oselskiy asked if he could borrow my Zhiguli for a few days. He had said that he worked as a driver on a kolkhoz. I made out a document authorizing him to use it and gave it to him. He returned the car to me a few days later. Oselskiy borrowed my car a second time about 5 days before June 20, but late at night on June 18 he called at my home -- 84 Uilitsa Pochtovaya -- and asked where I was driving at the time. I said that on June 20 I had to make a trip in the direction of Dubossary." (Taken from the testimony of Baptist V. Tashka, driver at a Kishinev motor pool.

Thus began an extraordinary smuggling operation. Oselskiy used Tashka and other fellow Baptists to shift literature smuggled in from abroad.

The operation came unstuck, however. An investigation uncovered the breakaways' stocks: Hundreds of compact cassette tapes with special recordings made abroad, slanderous anti-Soviet literature published there also, equipment and materials for offset printing (the investigators calculated that they could have printed millions of pages of material), photographic and movie film and much more besides.

The fact of the matter is that the "divine assistance" is of an entirely Earthly nature. And it extends beyond "God's work," as the breakaways call their machinations. Some of it is dispensed personally.

Oselskiy lied to his fellow Baptist when he said he was a kolkhoz driver. Oselskiy was once a roving photographer for a consumer service center but has not worked anywhere in recent years. He has nevertheless been able to keep a large family in comfort. Take Khorev. Drawing a disability pension on account of poor eyesight, he has never worked and in recent years has paid the whole of his pension into a savings bank, where he has built up a hefty account, while at the same time building a cooperative apartment, clothing and feeding a family of five (his wife has worked no more than 3 months a year), traveling around the republic in a car and flying all over the country by airplane. Who has been picking up the tab for all this?

It is, of course, hard to say how the dues paid by believers are allotted. The breakaways' leadership keeps this a closely guarded secret.

Nevertheless, we do know a certain amount about the sources of Khorev's (and others'besides?) income. A long time ago, 10 years ago at least, foreign parcels used to arrive in the name of Khorev's wife at her address in Kishinev's Ulitsa Minskaya. They used to arrive with enviable regularity, like a paycheck, although from a wide variety of senders. As is shown by the copies of the invoices kept by the customs, their total value ran into many thousands of rubles.

...Of course, M.V. Livsha knew nothing of this when listening to the sermons of "brother" Khorev and other breakaway "evangelicals" (they have such an office). That is why she had difficulty in believing that he "could have written such a thing." She and her "brothers and sisters in the faith" do not know who is the real paymaster of the Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches' leadership and its functionaries.

SHCHELOKOV SPEAKS ON PLANS AGAINST SPECULATORS

LD012334 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet interior minister, Nikolay Shchelokov, has said that in accordance with legislation, more severe measures will be applied against speculators, parasites and those who live by unearned incomes. Speaking on television on Monday he said that this was resolutely demanded by Soviet citizens. Shchelokov recalled that in the Soviet Union, better living standards and fuller satisfaction of the people's requirements is one of the key tasks of economic and social policies. The minister stressed that no one is allowed to live in luxury at the working people's expense — that is, at the expense of society.

SHEVARDNADZE AT GEORGIAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

PM021003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Journalists' Congress Held"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 23 Jan -- The delegates of the sixth Georgian journalists' congress, which ended today, discussed the tasks of further improving the activity of journalists and worker and rural correspondents in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

On the same day a ceremony was held to mark the 60th anniversary of the republic newspaper, KOMUNISTI.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the congress and in the ceremony.

ROMANOV ATTENDS TU CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD

LD292328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The strengthening of trade union influence in the resolution of economic and social issues has been discussed at the Leningradskaya Oblast trade union conference. It was held in the Tauride Palace. In the report and in speeches it was noted that widespread competition under the slogan "From the High-Quality Work of Each Person to the Highly Effective Work of the Collective" and the active participation of trade unions in the management of the economy and the development of team methods in work organization had contributed to the successes which had been accomplished. The need to increase the role of workers' assemblies, of standing production conferences and of workers' control commissions was stressed.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the work of the conference.

Delegates to the congress of the USSR trade unions were elected.

KATUSHEV ATTENDS RAILROAD WORKERS' TU CONGRESS

PM021015 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[V. Zotov report: "Meeting Shipment Requirements"]

[Text] A broad range of questions connected with the further improvement of the work of railroads was discussed by delegates to the 23d congress of the rail transport workers' trade union, which ended in Moscow 19 January. The keynote speaker N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the sector trade union's central committee, and the congress' delegates who spoke in the debates stressed with great concern that rail transport continues to operate under considerable strain. Under these conditions, to satisfy the shipment requirements of the national economy and population it is necessary to strengthen discipline everywhere and to raise the responsibility of economic leaders and trade union committees for the fullest utilization of the reserves that are being revealed by the collectives of the Moscow railroad, enterprises of Chelyabinskaya Oblast and the South Ural railroad, the Leningrad and Odessa transport centers and the rail transport and industrial enterprises of Lvovskaya Oblast.

Taking part in the congress' work were K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; I.G. Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; and L.D. Sosnov, minister of transport construction.

The trade union's new central committee and auditing commission and the delegates to the 17th congress of USSR trade unions were elected.

A plenum which took place reelected N.I. Kovalev chairman of the trade union's central committee.

TALYZIN AT COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS TU CONGRESS

PM280953 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 1

[TASS report" "In Light of New Tasks"]

[Text] A significant new step forward in developing and improving communications facilities was taken during the last 5-year plan. Many existing enterprises were retooled and modernized, radio broadcasting stations were commissioned and the length of intercity telephone channels almost doubled. Nowadays 86 percent of the country's population can watch a central television channel.

Those facts were cited at the 14th communications workers trade union congress, which ended 23 January in Moscow.

The delegates concentrated on unresolved questions. It was emphasized that in the new 5-year plan the sector's workers are faced with responsible tasks in providing the national economy and the population with modern communications facilities, television and radio and improving the reliability of their work.

The congress determined ways of improving the trade union organisations' activity and increasing their militancy in resolving production and social questions.

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.A. Shamshin, USSR Minister of Communications; and I.P. Trofimov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the congress proceedings.

The trade union's new central committee, auditing commission and delegates to the 17th USSR trade union congress were elected.

A plenum elected Z.I. Minayev chairman of the trade union central committee.

SHIROKOV REPORTS KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM021049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Frunze, 18 Jan -- A Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held yesterday. It examined tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of Kirgiz party organizations to expand the production and improve the quality of consumer goods and to develop the services sphere.

The keynote speaker, T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party, and those who spoke in the debates noted that, despite the broad scope of this work, it still does not meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. After making a strict analysis of the state of affairs regarding the production of consumer goods and in the services sphere the plenum participants outlined concrete measures to overcome the shortcomings that were revealed and to make fuller use of existing reserves and opportunities.

Leaders of union ministries and departments whose enterprises are on the republic's territory took part in the plenum's work.

BEKETOV SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS CAUSED BY WINTER

LD011340 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 30 January in its first all-union program carries a 30-minute talk by political observer Beketov on the problems caused by winter. Beketov begins by commenting on the Soviet custom of reviewing 5-year plan tasks at the end of January and shows a map of construction projects in progress in the USSR. He shows a clip of the construction workers' settlement at the Zaporozhye nuclear powerplant and interviews an engineer at the construction site.

Beketov goes on to talk about the need for housing and facilities for workers and their families at large construction sites, and interviews the chief engineer at the Altay coking-chemical plant about future construction plans. He shows a clip of Zarinsk city, which is built for workers, showing new housing, schools and stores. Beketov notes that winter is even more difficult for agriculture and stockbreeding. He interviews Deputy USSR Minister of Agriculture Kuznetsov about the wintering of cattle and also interviews Kolkhoz chairmen and farm workers.

Beketov goes on to comment on preparations by various trade unions for the AUCCTU congress. He shows a clip of the play "Steelworkers".

In conclusion, Beketov reads viewers' letters dealing mainly with complaints about lack of, or poor, heating in homes in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

MINSK-PUBLISHED BOOK ON ECONOMICS CRITICIZED

PM011139 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Book review by P. Bunish, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Printed Mire"]

[Text] Moscow -- Minsk's "Science and Technology" publishing house recently issued a book by A. Zhuravlev entitled "Management Work and Social Production Efficiency" [Jpravlencheskiy Trud I Effektivnost Obshchestvennogo Proizvodstva]. But don't look for a discussion of those problems in the book -- only a modest part is devoted to them: The author's propensity is chiefly for conclusions of a philosophical [mirovzzrencheskiy] nature. For instance, he believes that each general law of dialectics has a specific equivalent in a special law of a specific system, and since there are three general laws of dialectics, there have to be three specific laws -- no more, no less. Three laws of mechanics, Kepler's three laws, three laws of thermodynamics, three laws of biology...and three laws of economics -- value, proportionality and the conformity of production relations with production forces. "...The discovery of more than three laws in any material system would be a refutation of this principle (dialectical materialism -- P.B.)," the author claims. It has clearly never occurred to him that all three laws of dialectics underlie each individual natural and social law, but the number of the latter is not limited.

The leitmotiv of the book is the interpretation of economic relations in terms borrowed from natural sciences. "Force" is substituted for communications, "field" for structure, "momentum" for value, and "the momentum characterizing the conversion (expenditure) of energy...in a change in the structure of a system" for work. This all boils down to a formula whereby "...the substance of value is an information and energy field -- that is, a state of space in which movements of matter occur. Value itself is a property of the change in the field." The expenditure and the results of labor, Zhuravlev claims, obey the laws of the conservation of matter and energy: What is saved in living labor was overexpended in past labor. And the value of any use value is constant, "...like the constants of mechanics, physics, chemistry and biology."

The sham tailoring of the laws and categories of economics to fit the laws and categories of the natural sciences is not a new phenomenon. Such "games" were ciritcized by F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin fought against them. But A. Zhuravlev elevates historically transcient categories of economics to the rank of external laws of nature. "To set oneself the aim of abolishing money is equivalent to wanting to abolish units of length, mass or time.... Man is capable of a great deal, but he is as powerless to abolish the operation of the law of value as he is powerless, even at the cost of his life, to abolish the operation of the law of universal gravitation and other laws."

From the author's proposed formula of the law of value as a "law of the development (movement) of social life" is drawn a conclusion regarding the "inevitable natural end of human society on earth because of the finite nature of the resources in any closed system." It gets worse as it goes on! But then he seems to have second thoughts and reassures the reader that "the proposed formula" is so flexible and convenient that it ensures mankind's salvation...thanks to the unlimited resources of the open system that stocks [kladovyye] seem to be preparing specially for us. What has this to do with the law of value, you may ask? Really nothing at all.

As for the system for the management of social production, this, in the most general terms, the author believes, "is a multistat consisting of two homeostats: the market (the base homeostat) and the plan (the superstructure homeostat)...." How can you help recalling M. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin here? "There are expressions," the great satirist wrote, "whose appeal is merely that they are mysterious and alluring, though their intrinsic meaning remains unresolved. The result is that confusion occurs and what among ordinary mortals is called idiocy in this strange world receives the title of 'idea,' and something in which it is hard to see anything but emptiness is adorned with the name of 'system.'"

A. Zhuravlev does not shun specific recommendations. What does he suggest? "...Not establishing firm prices for goods in short supply," or in other words giving complete freedom to the law of value in the circumstances where there is the greatest need to regulate it. "In the process the very concept of 'shortages' will automatically vanish." How easy and simple it all it.

The author moves on the surplus value. The greatest ordeals await us here. It is well known that at one time there was no surplus value. It appeared as the implements of labor improved. In turn, this improvement is the product of intellectual labor, of management, if by that you understand innovations. A. Zhuravlev regards this as sufficient grounds for the following conclusion: "Management work alone...can be the source of a change in surplus value and therefore of profits for society as a whole. Profits are the monetary expression of the effect of management work in the broad sense."

The second source of surplus value, the author believes, is the exploitation of nature. In Marx' time, A. Zhuravlev writes, expenditure on restoring nature was not needed, so it was not incorporated in Marx' formula of value. "So the economic theory formulated by K. Marx... can be regarded as absolute [predelnyy] only when there is no need for special concern for environmental conservation," the book claims. In actual fact, Marx' formula or transfer value includes all past labor, including expenditure on environmental conservation, and the formula of newly created value includes ground rent and mining rent.

Other problems, both topical and otherwise, also receive attention. For Zhuravlev, for instance, exchange is the primary production relation, and matter, energy and information are products of exchange. "Labor is a partial, specific form of motion" -- in other words, part of management -- but a little further on "management and labor are related as part and the whole" -- in other words, management is part of labor. There are many of these diametrically opposed assertions in the book.

I would add to the foregoing that the book contains practically no analysis of experience. It is a speculative construct [kronstruktsiya] that is divorced from life and whose ill-assorted parts are floating up among the clouds. Economic science and economic practice expect from researchers not a display of academic graphomania but the dry residue to a useful product. It is time to protect the reader from the writing of "scientists" who are either abusing his respect for the printed word or see him as a consumer of literature who, in A.T. Tvardovskiy's graphic expression, "carries his cross to the end of the road undaunted by printed mire."

FLAWS IN 1981 INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE SURVEYED

PM291629 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Plan Is Law for All"]

[Text] The results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981 have been summed up. Overall, they are evidence of the further growth of our economy, the improvement of its efficiency and the consistent implementation of the 26th party congress decisions.

Last year was not easy. But thanks to the socialist competition that was developed and to an improvement in the standard of organization in labor and production, the majority of labor collectives coped successfully with the plan targets. National income increased 3.2 percent and is now R474 billion. Labor productivity in the national economy increased 2.5 percent. New enterprises and facilities were commissioned and scientific and technical achievements were actively introduced in all sectors of the economy.

The buildup of the economic, scientific and technical potential ensured implementation of the measures to improve the people's living standards outlined in the plan. Real per capita income increased 3.3 percent. Two million apartments with every amenity were constructed and about 10 million people improved their housing conditions. New kindergartens and schools, polyclinics and hospitals appeared in towns and settlements and the number of sanatoriums and leisure centers increased.

Each sector of the national economy made a contribution to fulfilling the set tasks. Industry coped with the annual plan in terms of total volume of output, which increased by 3.4 percent. Over 80 percent of that increase was obtained through improved labor productivity.

Last year the national economy received much above-plan gas from industry. The targets for the production of certain types of machine-building output and consumer goods were exceeded. However, not all enterprises and associations entirely fulfilled the annual plan for production, labor productivity growth and profits. By no means all labor collectives improved the quality of their goods and reduced materials expenditure. The assimilation of new types of industrial output is behind schedule and progressive techniques are being introduced only slowly. Industry supplied the national economy with less than the planned amounts of coal, ferrous and certain nonferrus metals, plastics and synthetic resins, machines and equipment, and output from the timber, pulp and paper and light industries.

The main reason for the unsatisfactory work of a number of enterprises and associations is the serious shortcomings in their leadership by sectorial ministries and departments. Monitoring of the absolute fulfillment of the plans for production and deliveries of output was particularly slack. This applies above all to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances; and the Ministry of the Timber, Wood Processing and Pulp and Paper industry. These ministries' enterprises and associations were responsible for the biggest failures to meet the production programs and were the worst of all at supplying their consumers.

Another reason for the insufficiently good results is the slow restructuring of the economic machinery. The style and methods of production management do not always ensure that labor collectives turn onto the intensive road. By no means all sectorial ministries and departments or enterprise and association economic leaders have centered their work on introducing the new conditions for planning and the provision of economic incentives, and they are not paying enough attention to measures to improve production efficiency.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the leaders of sectorial ministries to make a thorough analysis of the results of the economic activity of the enterprises and associations under their jurisdiction in the past year. On this basis specific measures must be formulated to ensure absolute fulfillment of the plan targets and delivery contracts by every collective. Special attention must be paid to generalizing, disseminating and assimilating leading experience of fulfilling counterplans and socialist pledges. A further increase in the labor and political activeness of participants in the nationwide movement for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR is a most important condition of the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's plan.

All industrial ministries and departments must now radically improve the situation with regard to the commissioning of new production capacities. Last year industry's potential was increased by almost 200 major new enterprises and facilities. Now their capacities must be assimilated in the shortest possible time and the country must swiftly be provided with the requisite output.

The monitoring of the concentration of capital investments on the most important new construction projects must be stepped up and the amount of unfinished construction must be reduced.

Special attention must be paid to the thrift campaign; its intensification is an extremely important condition of the thrifty and really careful expenditure of fuel and raw and other materials.

Last year was marked by extremely unfavorable weather conditions. These had an adverse affect on both the results of agriculture and the food and meat and dairy industries. And this has affected the level of supplies of food and certain other consumer goods for the population. This year the additional potential must be sought out to increase production of consumer goods, the range of goods must be expanded and improved, and their quality must be improved. Moreover, industry has been set the task of providing the countryside with timely deliveries of equipment, fuel, fertilizers and other material, and technical resources.

This year's plan is realistic and has been drawn up on the basis of labor collectives' potential, but its fulfillment will require great organizational and political education work, effort and better coordinated action by associated enterprises. Accountability for the state of plan discipline must be rigorous at all levels of economic management. Economic and party organs and every labor collective must do everything to ensure that the year's targets are fulfilled in full. That our economy continues to develop dynamically and with a high return, and that the people's well-being improves steadily and our motherland's might strengthens.

TASS REPORTS RSFSR ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR 1981

LD310536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Summary] Moscow, 30 Jan (TASS) -- The national income of the RSFSR in 1981 amounted to 103 percent of the previous year's figure. Industrial production rose by the same amount, the republican Central Statistical Administration reports. Production of consumer goods rose by 3.5 percent. The annual plan for the volume of industrial output was fulfilled. The most rapid increases were achieved by power engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries, machine-building and metal processing.

Per capita real incomes rose by 3.3 percent. Collective farm workers' income rose by 4 percent. Payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased by R3 billion to comprise R71 billion.

As of 1 January 1982 the population of the RSFSR was 140 million.

GORBACHEV AT AGRICULTURAL MACHINE-BUILDING TALKS

PM011715 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] TASS -- An englarged joint session of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Industry Collegium and the Central Committee of the Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Industry Workers Trade Union, held 25 January, analyzed the results achieved in fulfilling last year's plan and specified the tasks involved in achieving the targets for 1982 and for the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech.

The report was delivered by A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry.

The participants in the enlarged collegium marked out specific measures for raising the efficiency of the sector's work and making it more intensive. The attention of the leaders of the ministry and of the industrial and production associations and enterprises under its jurisdiction was focused on the need to try to further raise technical standards and to improve the quality of the machinery currently being produced.

Taking part in the collegium's work were: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Sakhnyuk, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers; and responsible workers of the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab.

COMMITTEE VIEWS SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR

LD012230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Today an enlarged meeting of the Collegium of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is taking place in Moscow. The results of work for the last year are being discussed and the goals for this year are being outlined. The report of the chairman of the state committee, Comrade Khitrun, and the speeches of the participants of the meeting stress that the planned supplies to agriculture of the majority of types of machines, fuel and other material-technical resources are being carried out.

The greatest growth, in comparison with the previous year, was in the volume of work done in technical servicing of the motor vehicle and tractor pool, motor vehicles and equipment of animal husbandry farms, as well as in the repair of machines and the renewal of worn out parts. Many new repair enterprises and vehicle servicing stations have been brought into service. The workers of Selkhoztekhnika trained over 600,000 agricultural machine operators, mainly for sovkhoz and kolkhoz work.

The participants of the meeting of the collegium of Goskomselkhoztekhnika are focusing their main attention on an analysis of shortcomings. It was noted in particular that on the whole, plans for the repair of older tractors and motors and for the production of animal husbandry, milling and elevator equipment have not been fulfilled. Many collectives of enterprises of Selkhoztekhnika in the Russian Federation, and in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan tolerate flagrant violations of the requirements of state standards and a low quality of repair. About 2,000 feed preparation plants let equipment stand idle because it is out of order.

Those speaking are proposing concrete measures for the elimination of the shortcomings indicated and for the successful implementation of the state plan for 1982.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON WEATHER, CROPS

PM011433 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by Senior Engineer and Agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over a considerable portion of the country's European territory the average temperature was 2-5 degrees lower than usual in the last 10-day period. Only in the Estonian SSR, in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts, in the Central and Central Chernozem Regions and in northern oblasts of the Ukraine was it higher than usual. The minimum temperature there was minus 10-minus 20 degrees.

There was little precipitation. There was 11-30 mm of precipitation in Vologodskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts; in parts of Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya, Gorkovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts; in east Saratovskaya Oblast; in Kuybyshevskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts; in west Bashkirskaya ASSR; in south Udmurtskaya ASSR; in eastern parts of Permskaya Oblast; in south Rostovskaya Oblast; in northwest Stavropolskiy Kray and in Krasnodarskiy Kray. There was up to 50 mm in parts of the Kuban.

Over most of the country's European territory winter grain crops were under more than 30 cm of snow in the north and less than 15 cm in the south. There was no snow in the southwest Ukraine. Nor was there heavy frost there. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth in snowfree areas was between minus 10 and minus 12; in areas under snow it was minus 5-minus 8 degrees. In the north Caucasus and the Crimea it remained between minus 2 and minus 4.

In most farming regions of west Siberia and in Kazakhstan it remained mild, getting colder at the end of the 10-day period. The minimum temperature was minus 26-minus 32 in the southern part of west Siberia and northern half of Kazakhstan. There was between 1 and 18 mm of precipitation, with 30-40 mm in places. It west Siberia winter grain crops were under 25-30 cm of snow. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained within the minus 8-minus 10 range. The soil was frozen down to 70-150 cm; down to 15-50 cm in the southern half of Kazakhstan.

After a spell of severe frost in east Siberia it became somewhat warmer. There was 1-5 cm of precipitation, 10-16 in places. The snow was 11-20 cm deep in central parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast and 21-40 cm deep in northern and southern parts.

It was mild in central Asia, becoming considerably colder in the latter half of the period. The minimum temperature fell in north Turkmenia to minus 18 degrees, in north Uzbekistan to minus 26 and in southern parts of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan to minus 9. In the valleys of Kirgizia the minimum temperature was minus 10-minus 19. Winter crops have stopped growing. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth was minus 2-minus 4 degrees and in places minus 8-minus 9. The cold spell was accompanied by snowfall.

BRIEFS

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE -- The Uzbek Academy of Sciences Chemistry College has developed a new pesticide against diseases in the area of cotton cultivation. The new pesticide will also contribute toward a greater yield in other agricultural sectors. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82 GF]

ARMENIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS -- Farmers of Ararat district overfulfilled the 1981 dairy products plan. They produced 600 tons of milk and 200 tons of meat. These figures are 22 percent above the scheduled plan. Moreover, the farmers pledged to increase 1982 dairy products production by 10 percent. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 82 GF]

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY LECTURERS' SEMINAR

PM271521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Raise Patriots; All-Union Seminar of Lecturers"]

[Text] An all-union seminar on the subject "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Country's Defense Capability and on the Working People's Military-Patriotic Education," organized by the board of the all-union Znaniye Society, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow 20-22 January. Lecturers on military and military-patriotic subjects participated in it. They met to discuss urgent questions of their work and to exchange experience in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

The first to address the seminar was Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who delivered the report "The CPSU's Leadership is the Fundamental Basis of Soviet Military Building and the Source of the USSR Armed Forces' Strength."

Firmly following Lenin's course and expressing the people's will, our party is persistently implementing the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th congress. At the same time, the speaker emphasized, in the interests of reliably defending socialism's gains the CPSU devotes unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of the armed forces. In the party's policy a love of peace and a readiness to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor are combined in a single whole.

The speaker pointed out that in Soviet military building our party is invariably guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army and by Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. Throughout the heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces it has led them from victory to victory as a wise collective commander.

The CPSU's leading role in the armed forces has increased still further at the modern stage. This has been dictated, the speaker said, first, by the sharp exacerbation of the world situation, the complication of the military-political situation, the increased danger of war and the desire of American imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc that it heads to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries. Under these conditions the party naturally increases the attention it pays to questions of defense. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the party and state do not for a single day lose sight of questions of strengthening the defense might of the country and its armed forces.

Second, the increase in the CPSU's leading role in military building is connected with the high level, the growing complexity and the multifaceted nature of military matters and with the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into them. It has further been conditioned by the international tasks and duties of the Soviet Armed Forces, as well as by the strengthening of their educational role and, of course, the need to improve and perfect ideological and political education work among the masses of servicemen.

The Communist Party's leading role in Soviet military building, Army General A.A. Yepishev continued, does not increase of its own accord. It manifests itself through the action of many factors, including the enhancement of the role of political organs and party organizations in the armed forces and the strengthening of their influence.

A characteristic feature of the party political work now being carried out among the troops, the speaker pointed out, is the tireless concern for strengthening the unity of the army and the people, the in-depth and thorough analysis of the processes and new phenomena occurring in the army and navy and their indissoluble links with the tasks being resolved by servicemen in enhancing combat readiness and strengthening discipline and vigilance. The sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, which will be held in May this year and for which army and navy communists are now actively preparing, will be an important event in the life of our armed forces.

Army General A.A. Yepishev told the seminar participants how the study of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and of his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum by officers, ensigns and warrants officers and all personnel is organized in the army and navy, as well as telling them about the widespread socialist competition in units and on board ships, in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" The servicemen of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces are responding with concrete deeds and successes in service to the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the paternal concern of the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the motherland's armed defenders.

Army General A.A. Yepishev drew the seminar participants' attention to the importance of ensuring continutiy in the ideological and moral education of youth. It is known that the training of a future soldier and the making of a fighter begin long before he is drafted into the army and navy -- in the family, in school, in the production collective. Commanders and political workers take over the baton, as it were, and continue the work of the further ideological and moral tempering of young people.

The speaker emphasized the need to use specific facts and examples in order to show in lectures and other addresses to young people, prior to conscription, the growth in the real military danger to our country, which now stems from the United States, NATO and China, more convincingly. One still encounters among conscripts young people who have a poor grasp of the military-political situation.

With regard to the increased acuteness of the ideological confrontation in the world arena it also seems necessary to mold more effectively, mold young people the ability to evaluate political events correctly from class positions, to display class vigilance with regard to imperialism's ideological sabotage and to rebuff alien views.

More attention should be devoted to fostering discipline and a readiness staunchly to bear the difficulties of combat training and service in future servicemen.

Next, Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Froces, delivered the report "The Warsaw Pact Countries' Military-Political Defensive Alliance Is the Reliable Shield of the Working People's Socialist Gains." In his speech he revealed in depth the noble aims, sociopolitical nature, historic purpose and multifaceted activity of the Warsaw Pact organization.

Lenin's ideas on the collective defense of socialism, Army General A.I. Gribkov emphasized, are visibly embodied in the military-political alliance of the fraternal socialist countries. Its creation was an enforced measure to counteract the increasing direct military threat from the NATO bloc. Today the Warsaw Pact organization and its consistent, principled policy are a reliable bulwark of lasting peace and security in Europe and one of the chief factors of world peace. "...The socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance truly serves peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. "It has all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains, and we will do everything to see that it stays that way."

Joint exercises by servicemen of the allied armies. the speaker pointed out, help to strengthen combat cooperation among the fraternal armies and to educate servicemen in the spirit of socialist internationalism. The participation of the friendly armies' leading personnel in the Soviet Armed Forces' "Zapad-81" exercises, which were conducted under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, was of great significance for further raising the standard of operational and combat training of the joint armed forces.

In conclusion the speaker said one of the important tasks of propaganda work is to explain broadly and actively to young people, to all working people and to army and navy servicemen the noble, humane nature of the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization as the reliable shield of socialist gains and a staunch fighter for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"USSR civil defense at the modern stage and tasks of propagandizing it" — this was the report delivered at the seminar by Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR civil defense and USSR deputy defense minister.

The nature of modern war, he said, determines the ever-increasing role of civil defense in resolving tasks which ensure the Soviet Union's defensive might and the socialist homeland's reliable defense. Civil defense now occupies a very important place in resolving tasks of defending the rear, which meets the needs of the armed forces, the national economy and the population in wartime.

After disclosing in his report the nature of the tasks being resolved by civil defense and its organizational structure, Army General A.T. Altunin dwelt on the role of lecturers of the all-union Znaniye Society in propagandizing the traditions and heroics of civil defense.

Fleet Admiral G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, who addressed the seminar, told the lecturers about the aims, tasks and main directions of the activity of the USSR DOSAAF -- a reliable assistant and reserve of the Soviet Armed Forces and a real school of patriots and internationalists. Today there are 98 million people in the ranks of the voluntary society. Its members include more than 35 million Komsomol members -- which helps widely involve young people in active participation in mass defensive work. Today one conscript in every three receives technical and military training in DOSAAF educational organizations. On taking up army service such young people, as a rule, master complex combat hardware and weapons in a short time.

D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered the report "The Komsomol Is the Party's Loyal Assistant in Communist Building and in the Education of Youth."

The following also delivered reports at the seminar: Col Gen D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff; Col Gen C.V. Sredin, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy; Maj Gen V.I. Proskurin; Director of Economic Sciences Prof Maj Gen A.A. Gurov; and Director of Military Sciences Prof Engineer Maj Gen I.I. Anureyev, RSFSR honored figure of science.

On 22 January work was organized in the following sections: The Anzniye Society; the USSR DOSAAF; USSR Civil Defense; and the Soviet war veterans committee.

The results of the all-union lecturers' seminar were summed up by Adm V.M. Grishanov, chairman of the military knowledge propaganda and military-patriotic education section under the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society. He pointed out that the seminar will serve the cause of improving the communist and military-patriotic education of working people, particularly young people, and preparing them to fulfill the sacred duty of defending our motherland and socialism's great gains.